

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 27 December 1894

THE YEARS

WE dare not weep the waning year,
We dare not hail the new,
For vain alike are smile and tear,
And blent the shadows are with cheer,
As past the frostbite and the fear
The gladness struggles through;
But this one truth we surely hold,
God rules all years, the new, the old.

The Past, which brought us so much pain,
Brought, too, the cure of ill;
The Future dimly gleams, in vain
Our steps we urge, our eyes we strain,
As slowly in unbastening train
The days their course fulfill,
And each to each these tidings tell—
God rules the years, and all is well.

Brave and content, then, come what may,
We face what time may send,
Life cannot be all holiday
And love and hope alike decay,
And disappointments bar the way
Sometimes until the end;
But we can bear all, knowing this—
God rules the years, and we are His.

—Susan Coolidge.

Pastors send for our PALESTINE PICTURES to "use in their parish work." S. S. teachers order them "for class work." Parents say, "They interest our children in the Bible." Those who have traveled write, "They recall most wonderfully and beautifully what I have seen." Stay-at-homes testify enthusiastically, "It is almost like an Oriental tour for us." *Thousands of orders* this last week show what our constituents think of them.

FOOTSTEPS. Part 5.

Published 4 January.

- No. 1. Sarcophagus of Apis Bull, Sakikara.
- No. 2. Old Cairo.
- No. 3. Water Carrier.
- No. 4. Marriage Ceremony, Cairo.
- No. 5. Palm Trees and Pyramids.
- No. 6. Pompey's Pillar.
- No. 7. Abraham's Oak, Hebron.
- No. 8. Kuryet el-Anab.
- No. 9. Highest Point on Jaffa Road.
- No. 10. Hill of Saxis.
- No. 11. Mosque, Wady Ali.
- No. 12. Wady Ali.
- No. 13. Valley of Ajalon.
- No. 14. General View of Ramleh.
- No. 15. Tower of Forty Martyrs.
- No. 16. Lydda.

Price 10 cents to Congregationalist subscribers.

Palestine in Pictures!

FOOTSTEPS. Part 4.

Published 28 December.

- No. 1. Mummies of Priests.
- No. 2. Hall of Royal Mummies.
- No. 3. Profile of Ramesses II.
- No. 4. Tomb of the Caliphs.
- No. 5. Tomb of Sultan Barkuk.
- No. 6. Tomb of the Mamelukes.
- No. 7. Tomb of Kait Bey.
- No. 8. Coptic Church.
- No. 9. Mosque at Citadel.
- No. 10. Mosque of Amr, Exterior.
- No. 11. Mosque of Amr, Interior.
- No. 12. Barracks Citadel.
- No. 13. Castle Babylon.
- No. 14. Procession in the Festival of the Mah'mal.
- No. 15. Starting Procession.
- No. 16. Head of Procession.

Price 10 cents to Congregationalist subscribers.

PALESTINE IN PICTURES. "EARTHLY FOOTSTEPS OF THE MAN OF GALILEE." 34 PICTURES WITH DESCRIPTIVE TEXT. PUBLISHED IN PARTS, 16 PICTURES IN EACH PART. PRICE, TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CONGREGATIONALIST, 10 CENTS PER PART; TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS, 25 CENTS. ONE PART OR THE SERIES MAY BE ORDERED AT ONE TIME. ISSUED WEEKLY. SERIES COMPLETE IN 24 PARTS.

More than one set may be ordered by a subscriber. Write order on separate sheet of paper. You will receive Parts about two weeks after ordering them.

Illustrated Itinerary of The Congregationalist's Tour, 10 cents.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST,
1 Somerset Street, Boston.

The Congregationalist's ORIENTAL TOUR.

Palestine and The Nile.

The proprietors of *The Congregationalist* have arranged for a comprehensive Tour of the Orient, which will offer unusual advantages to those who wish to make the trip under the most favorable circumstances.

REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

(Editor-in-chief of *The Congregationalist*),

Will accompany the party. The number will be limited and the membership will be under Dr. Dunning's personal supervision. Applications for registration must be accompanied by a deposit of \$50. Early registration is desirable.

Snap Shots in Camp. No. 3.



AN ALTERNATIVE—IF YOU OBJECT TO THE SADDLE TRY A PALANQUIN.

Date of Departure and Steamer.

The party will sail from New York on the *S. S. Normannia*, German Mediterranean Service, 16 February, 1895, for Naples direct.

Route.

A very full descriptive program of *The Congregationalist's Tour*, practically a guide-book of the trip, will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps. Briefly the itinerary is this: Landing at **Naples** the party will proceed to **Rome**, thence *via* Brindisi to **Alexandria** and **Cairo**. Following this, a **three weeks' trip on the Nile**. Then *via* Port Said to **Jaffa**, where the Camp will be organized for the **month in Palestine and Syria**. From Beirut by Messageries Service to **Smyrna** and **Ephesus**, Rhodes, Corfu and **Athens**. Thence by the Austrian Lloyds to **Constantinople**. Thence *via* the Danube, **Vienna**, **Paris**, **London** and **Southampton** to **New York**.

PALESTINE IN PICTURES. A magnificent series of 384 views, covering pictorially the route of our party, is being issued by us in Parts of 16 views each. (Price, 10 cents each Part.) We commend them to all our readers, both those who take the trip and those who follow the travelers at the fireside.

Address **The CONGREGATIONALIST,**
1 Somerset Street, Boston;

Or the Business Managers of the Tour, { **Henry Gaze & Sons,** } 113 Broadway, New York.
201 Washington St., Boston.

Church Equipment.

CHURCH REMODELING.

THOMAS W. SILLOWAY, Church Architect.
10 Park Square, Room 8, Opposite
Providence R. R. Station, Boston.

Mr. Silloway's long practice in remodeling churches enables him to save and utilize all the valuable parts of an edifice, and for a comparatively small outlay produce a building preferable in most respects to a new one of much greater cost. He proposes to confine this work as a *Specialty*, and renders his services to committees who would practice economy, and where the means are limited. A visit to the premises will be made, and an opinion and advice given on receipt of a request so to do.

Church Cushions

Correspondence Solicited.

Ostermoor & Co., 116 Elizabeth St.
New York, N.Y.



In connection with our
wholesale business, we
are accustomed to sell

CHURCH
CARPETS

at manufacturers' prices.

John H. Pray, Sons & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail CARPETS
and UPHOLSTERY,
658 Washington St. (opp. Boylston), Boston.

Correspondence Solicited.

BUCKEYE CHURCH
Bells, Peals and Chimes.

Best Ingot Copper and E. India
Tin only, and so warranted. Best
Hangings and Workmanship in
the Country. Highest Award a
World's Fair and Gold Medal
Mid Winter Fair

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
107 Vandusen Co., Cincinnati, O.

**THE GREAT
CHURCH
LIGHT
REFLECTORS** FOR
OIL, GAS
OR ELECTRIC LIGHT
I. P. FRANK,
551 PEARL ST. N.Y.

THE CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
SOLE MAKERS OF THE BIRMINGHAM BELLS
FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM, ETC.
Catalogue with 2500 testimonials. Prices and terms FREE.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS
HAVE FURNISHED 35,000 Bells
FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER
MENEELY & CO., PUREST, BEST
WEST-TROY, N.Y. **BELL-METAL**
CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

Blake Bell Foundry

Established in 1820.

Successors to WM. BLAKE & CO.
Manufacture bells of every description, single or chimes
of Copper and Tin. Address

BLAKE BELL CO., Boston, Mass.

**THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING
CHURCH BELLS & PEALS**
PUREST BELL METAL, (COPPER AND TIN)
Send for Price and Catalogue.
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mason & Hamlin

GRAND AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS

containing their Improved Method of Stringing,
the greatest improvement in half a century.

THE CELEBRATED

LISZT CHURCH ORGAN

for Parlors and Churches, is the most perfect in-
strument of its class. Illustrated Catalogue free.

Organs and Pianos Sold for Cash or on
Easy Payments.

Boston. New York. Chicago. Kansas City.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER.

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849.

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL:

Paragraphs	953
1894	954
What Spiritual Lessons Have You Learned Dur- ing 1894?	956
British and American Fiction	972
Week in Review	957
In Brief	954

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE:

New York	959
Washington	959
The Interior	960

CURRENT THOUGHT

CONTRIBUTIONS:

The Years—cover poem. Susan Coolidge	949
The Influence of Music upon the Religious Life. Prof. B. C. Blodgett	962
Some Things That Need to Be Said About Foot- ball. Rev. Paul Van Dyke	963
Mistakes. Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D.	963
The Sailors. Rev. A. McKenzie, D. D.	966

THE HOME:

The Mother's Chair—a poem. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster	965
Paragraphs	965
Young Girls in City Boarding Houses	965
"How Would You Answer Him"? Rev. W. E. Barton	965
The Decadence of Brains. Malcolm Thomas	966
The Care of the Eyes. Florence Hull	966
The Korean Boy's Hats. George Ethelbert Walsh	967
About Noted Persons	967
Sunday Occupations for Boys and Girls. Mrs. Clara Smith Colton	968
Say It While They Live—a selection	968
Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin	968

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for Jan. 6

Y. P. S. C. E.—Topic, Jan. 6-12

PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM

LITERATURE

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES:

Ripe Fields in Alabama	977
Oklahoma Outlines	977

MISCELLANEOUS:

Boston Congregational Club	964
Marriages and Deaths	961
The Business Outlook	962
Biographical	962
Congregational Ministers Deceased During 1894	964
Woman's Board Prayer Meeting	965
Education	965
Notices	967
Estimates of Men	971

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER.

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849.

Published every Thursday.

PER COPY, 6 CENTS. PER YEAR IN ADVANCE, \$3.00.
IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED, \$3.50.

ONE OLD AND ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

CLUB OF FIVE, ONE AT LEAST BEING NEW, \$10.00.

On Trial, 6 Months, \$1.00; 3 months, 25 cents.

RECEIPTS for subscriptions are indicated by the date
of expiration following the subscriber's address, as
printed upon the paper. If a special receipt is
wanted a stamp should be sent with remittance.
DISCONTINUANCES.—Papers are continued until there
is a specific order to stop, in connection with which all
arrearages must be paid; but such an order can be
given at any time, to take effect at the expiration of the
subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per square line each
insertion, 14 lines to the inch; 14 inches to the column.
Discounts according to amount of contract.
READING NOTICES, headed nonpareil, 50 cents per
line, each insertion, net.

W. L. GREENE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Entered as second-class mail. Composition by Thomas Todd.

A Fifty-Two-Week Feast!

HARPER'S
YOUNG
PEOPLE

Offers everything afforded by other
juveniles, and eight advantages be-
sides, as, departments about Photo-
graphy, Stamps, Prize Puzzles, Am.
Sports, Round Table, etc. 20-part
Serial by Kirk Munroe begins soon.

Send for Sample and Illus. 16-page Prospectus, Free.

Published by Harper & Brothers, N.Y.

No other Magazine can take the place of

LITTELL'S
LIVING
AGE,The Unrivalled Eclectic
of Foreign Literature.

The Advance, Chicago, says:

"Every notable article is here
reproduced, and the busy man
who still wishes to keep abreast
of foreign literature can easily
do so through the reading of
the judicious selections of this
weekly."

ABSOLUTELY FREE

To New Subr's sending \$8 for '95
The Thirteen Weekly Issues
of THE LIVING AGE
(Oct., Nov., Dec., '94), forming an
octavo volume of 824 pp., and a
year's subscription to The Cosmo-
politan or McClure's Magazine.

Published weekly at \$8.00 a year.

LITTELL & CO., 31 Bedford St., Boston.

Get right down to
the point and you
will find that the
Spencerian Steel Pens
are the best

IF YOU
WISH TO TRY THEM,
Will send the FIVE leading
numbers on receipt of return
postage 3 cents.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,
810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Subscribers' Column.

Notices in this column, not exceeding five lines (eight words
to the line), cost subscribers fifty cents each insertion. Ad-
ditional lines ten cents each per insertion. Post office ad-
dresses of ministers twenty-five cents each.

A Congregational Minister, of liberal education
and of much experience as a pastor and preacher, would
consider the offer of a position as assistant pastor,
stated preacher, or missionary, in Boston or vicinity,
usefulness being his chief object. Address F. F. E.,
at this office.

Wanted at the New Second Congregational Church,
Norway, Me., a good second-hand pipe organ, 2 manuals,
with from 24 to 30 registers. State age and maker. All
communications addressed to Dr. B. F. Bradbury or
Mrs. H. L. Horne, musical committee.

Winter Board for Horses or Cattle. Comfort-
able stalls; water in the barn; a large yard for exercise.
Price, per week (winter), horses, \$2.00; cows, 75 cents.
For summer pasture, horses, \$1.50; cows, 60 cents.
Herbert W. Farrar, South Lincoln, Mass.



Dr. Parkhurst To the Women of America

Beginning with its next issue, the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, the eminent New York divine and reformer, will begin a series of striking articles in

The Ladies' Home Journal

Specially written for girls and mothers.

"There are some very important things to say to women which I have long wished to speak about, and I will say them in these articles."

Dr. Parkhurst strikes the key-note of his articles in this sentence.

A subscription now sent for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL will include all of Dr. Parkhurst's articles.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXIX

Boston Thursday 27 December 1894

Number 52

WALKER'S COMPREHENSIVE CONCORDANCE, our own edition in half leather (price \$3), sent in connection with one subscription to the *Congregationalist*, new or old, for \$4.50.

A Wisconsin pastor writes: "Concordance has come and I am delighted with it."

One old subscription and one new subscription, \$5.00.
Club of five, one at least being a new subscription, \$10.00.

* PALESTINE IN PICTURES. *

See announcement on another page. We indorse this series of 384 pictures unreservedly. Thousands have been sent by us to our subscribers the past three weeks, and without exception the verdict is, "The finest thing of the kind we have ever seen." Sold in weekly Parts at 10 cents each.

SIX MONTHS for \$1.00. We send the *Congregationalist* to any new subscriber for six months as a trial subscription for \$1.00, or three months for 25 cents.

* THE CONGREGATIONALIST HANDBOOK. *



Eighth Annual Issue for 1895. Daily Readings, Prayer Meeting Topics, the most valuable features of last year, and many additions.

"They seem indispensable to active church life."—*Newport, Vt.*

"Ought to be in the possession of every one interested in Congregationalism."—*Chicago, Ill.*

100 copies, \$1.25, postpaid; 50 copies, 75 cents; 4 cents per copy.

* THE CONGREGATIONALIST SERVICES. *

1 cent each; 100 copies of one number, 60 cents. No. 2, of 1st Series, *Forefathers' Day Service*. No. 16, *National Service*. No. 3, *Christmas*. No. 4, *New Year*. No. 21 of 2d Series, "I Am." No. 22, "I Am the Bread of Life." No. 23, "I Am the Light of the World." Eleven other eventide services ready.

REUNIONS and gifts and festivities fill the holidays. The wealth of goods in the stores, the green wreaths in the windows of homes, the gay equipages on parks and boulevards, the crowds of happy faces on the streets, tell glad stories of multitudes who choose the Christmas season to express their affection for their friends and their gratitude to God. We would not cast a shadow on the bright picture. But there are shadows deep and sad. Into one home death has crept suddenly, unawares. Another house is thrown into agony by the unaccountable, strange sin of one of its members. A bitter and almost causeless estrangement has darkened another. Still another is overwhelmed by a great loss of property. Who does not know of neighbors and friends overtaken by gloomy surprises? To make happy people happier is a rewarding experience, but to lighten or banish the shadow which sorrow and loss and sin have brought, to enter as a sunbeam into darkened lives by skill learned only through the experience of unselfish love—this is to imitate the incarnation of the Son of God, which woke the songs of the angelic choir, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Many of those who balance their accounts at this season will find themselves poorer than they thought they were at the beginning of the year, while the hope which they then had of recovering their losses through improvement in values has vanished. They have to face the fact that a new adjustment

of their affairs must be made on a new basis, and the sooner this is done and done thoroughly the less painful will be their anxiety and disappointment. A balancing of spiritual accounts is also suitable at this season, and some who have less of the riches that make themselves wings and fly away will find that they have gained enduring wealth. To have grown less dependent on outward possessions, to have gained new knowledge of Christ and fellowship with Him, to have discovered greater attractiveness in friends and to have brought them into closer relations with Him, to have relieved want and increased faith and inspired courage in others—these are accumulations in a bank that will not fail. Those who have gained such possessions may turn to the future with elastic step and confident purpose. Ripe fields wait for their harvesting, and the year 1895 may be to them the most prosperous of their lives.

Dr. George E. Ellis, whose death is chronicled in another column, belonged to a notable company of Boston's distinguished citizens famous in the literary world. Two besides himself, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Robert C. Winthrop, have died during the last months of this year. Of the conservative Unitarian ministers who represented the strength of that denomination in the last generation, Dr. Ellis was the only one remaining. As a historian he was thorough while he was enthusiastic, and at the same time eminently fair in his judgment. His *Half Century of the Unitarian Controversy* is the most candid and reliable discussion of that period of excited feeling and keen dispute. Dr. Ellis always held the respect and esteem of those who differed from his religious views. Dr. H. M. Dexter, for nearly forty years editor of this paper and one of the ablest writers in our denomination on subjects of controversy with Unitarians, was his warm friend and admirer. He kept to the end a large circle of personal friends and retained an active interest in personal affairs. His fourscore years of busy and helpful life were fitly closed by a sudden and painless death. Funeral services of the simplest character were held last Sunday afternoon at the First Church, Unitarian.

Sunday evening concerts, nicknamed "sacred," in the theaters of Boston having become a disgrace to the good name of the city, it is a cause for much satisfaction that the efforts of decent people have resulted in the revoking by the police commissioners of the licenses of three of these theaters to give Sunday evening concerts, these licenses having been granted by the board of aldermen. The committee appointed by the Congregational Club was earnest in pressing this matter, and the case before the board of police commissioners was ably conducted by S. C. Darling, a member of that committee. We are glad also to record the fact that General Martin voted for revoking the license of the Boston Theater,

though in this instance the other commissioners outvoted him. Notwithstanding this exception, this is practically a victory for righteousness at which all good citizens may well feel encouraged. But we do not see how any decent citizen can read without shame the *verbatim* report of the discussion of this matter by the board of aldermen, which for vulgarity, illiteracy and general lack of moral sensibility could hardly be surpassed in any American city. As was intimated might be the case in that discussion, the aldermen practically defied the decision of the commissioners by granting a special license for last Sunday evening to one of these theaters, and according to published reports several of them attended the performance. Boston is in urgent need of a new board of aldermen in order to be clothed and in her right mind.

Dr. Behrends, in discussing *The Church in Relation to the Municipality* at the dedication of the New England Church, Brooklyn, last week, said, "Many clergymen make fools of themselves by imitating Dr. Parkhurst, for they don't know what they are talking about, while he had facts close at hand. If a minister wants to lead in municipal reform he should first arm himself with facts and then go ahead." That is good, sensible comment and advice. A celebrated preacher in New York recently made sweeping charges against the Board of Education of that city. Called upon to substantiate them, he has squirmed and wriggled and all but confessed that he cannot. The result is that anything that he may say in the future must be discounted. So in Boston. If the Municipal League fails to accomplish its mission, it probably will be because some of its friends in the pulpits of the city compromise it by their wholesale denunciations and recriminations. Get your evidence before you generalize. This is the way Dr. Parkhurst in New York, Dr. Newman Smyth in New Haven and Rev. Rufus B. Tobey in Boston went to work.

One of the most precious of all hours in Christian experience is that in which public confession of faith in Christ is made by uniting with the church. The first Sunday of the New Year is especially appropriate for that act. The churches which are so fortunate as to receive new members at that time may well make careful preparation for the service. The singing, the prayers and the public address ought all to have specific relation to the covenant to be renewed by all the members and to be entered into for the first time by those received into fellowship. The young disciple then enters into new privileges and assumes new responsibilities. But the burdens taken up are made light through the strength of Him whose name the new comer is henceforth to bear before the world and the privileges may be made precious from the beginning by the welcome which the church extends through its members. Even those who come

by letter prize the cordiality expressed through public reception, and we believe it is a serious mistake to receive such persons merely by mentioning their names instead of bringing them before the whole church for its welcome, while for those who then make their first confession the hour may be made of solemn and tender significance never to be forgotten.

Judging from the reports elsewhere printed, Forefathers' Day has been more widely and enthusiastically observed this year than ever. Distant States on the Pacific slope vie with the societies and clubs in the East that have long honored the anniversary in recalling the deeds and characters of the colonizers of this country. Is it not significant in these days, when life has become to such an extent artificial and complex, that we are more and more inclined to hark back to the simple, sturdy virtues of our forefathers? We are not sorry to see a more marked recognition this year than ordinarily of the part which other than the English elements, such as the Dutch and the Scotch Irish have played in the settlement and development of this country. Many of their descendants are among our most desirable citizens. At the same time, we of Pilgrim stock can be excused for dwelling with pardonable pride on the men who made New England what it is, and there never has been a year when in Congregational clubs, and in individual churches, there was such hearty commendation of them. It really looks as if we were in the midst of a revival of Congregational *esprit de corps*.

Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod, in his retrospect of fifteen years' service in the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn, congratulated his people that they had been "a church—not a miscellaneous multitude of people, without coherence and unity, not a mere mutual admiration society composed of adherents of a man or an ism," a saying easy for his flock to appreciate as they thought of their former nearest church neighbor—the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Dr. McLeod defined the attitude of his pulpit and people as "conservative without being bigoted, liberal without being lax, large-minded without being loose-minded, and progressive without being audacious," which is a very commendable attitude, be it said. Dr. McLeod is one of those north of Ireland men who have come into our fold *via* Princeton, and by coming brought lime and iron—lime for the backbone and iron for the blood. He is a pastor who does not crave publicity, shuns sensationalism, and finds his supreme satisfaction in a faithful performance of pastoral duties and in the expounding of God's Word. His church's ambition is not multiplicity of organizations and the securing of newspaper notices, but reverent worship, faithful living, liberal giving and quiet, personal effort. Dr. McLeod's preaching is thoughtful as well as simple, artistic as well as ardent, appealing to the reason as well as to the emotions. His wide and abiding influence rests in his strong personality and masterful presentation of truth, rather than in cunningly devised methods. The mind and heart of the man flashed out in a single sentence at the anniversary. After Dr. Storrs, Dr. Cuyler, Major Schieren and others had, before a great audience, expressed their love and admiration for him,

he was called upon, and said: "Tears and laughter, they say, are close to each other. To-night I have found that elation and humility are very close."

1894.

The religious life of the closing year in this country, and probably not less in other Protestant Christian nations, as compared with former years, has been marked by increasing sensitiveness to the influence of present affairs, with a decreasing consciousness of the importance of the future world. The hard times multiplying the number of the unemployed, the fierce contests between the employed and their employers, and the consequent discussions concerning the defects of modern society and the principles which govern it, have largely absorbed the attention of churches of all denominations. Some religious leaders have insisted that the social and industrial system is essentially wrong, and that the responsibility of righting it belongs to the church. With warm sympathy for the less fortunate classes, they have spent as much strength in reproaching their fellow-Christians for lukewarmness as in helping the needy. Some of them have drawn distinctions between the church and the kingdom of God so marked that they have made the one appear hostile to the other; and being sure that they themselves are in the kingdom, they have seemed almost ready to withdraw from the church, whose sluggish movement retarded their nimble march toward the consummation of all things. These antagonisms have stirred deeper interest in Christians generally, furnished themes for press, pulpit and platform, and already are being toned down into more concordant utterances.

These discussions have undoubtedly stimulated efforts not only to relieve temporal want, but to ameliorate social conditions and to solve the profounder problems which affect the physical and moral welfare of the people. They have helped forward the work of institutional churches and college settlements and the study, both within and without our higher institutions of learning, of subjects vital to the ultimate religious growth of the nation. The churches have also turned with intense practical interest to the purification of politics, especially to municipal reform. This movement, first advocated in the churches, has been found so urgently necessary that many who at first sneered or looked askance at it have entered heartily into it, and thus a closer alliance has been formed between the churches and the moral elements of society outside of them. In this way, as well as by its earnest efforts to help the poor, the church has strengthened its position much during the past year.

The astonishing revelations of corruption, bribery and dishonesty in local government, and the general business distrust which is a symptom of this deep seated disease in the body politic, have operated to turn the attention of the churches from doctrinal discussions to promoting moral interests which they share in common. Hence has resulted a greater unity of aim in which many see the prophecy of church union, that is, the bringing of all denominations under one form of government. This we believe to be neither probable nor desirable; but there are welcome signs, which each passing year makes more prominent, of a greater unity of spirit among Christians. Disciples of

Christ meet one another and work together in great interdenominational organizations like the Sunday school, Christian Endeavor and Y. M. C. A. bodies, and thus prejudices which embittered the religion of our fathers are melting away. The number of these organizations has continued to increase during the year, but there are indications that this movement has nearly reached its height.

Turning now to the different denominations, we find among Congregationalists a greater degree of peace and harmony than has existed for at least a decade. The year's growth in numbers has been encouraging. Educational interests have had much attention. Bowdoin College has celebrated its centennial and shown to the world a noble record of a hundred years. Drury has taken a new position, with its greatly enlarged resources and its new president. Berea, Fargo, Whitman, and other of the newer colleges, are making heroic efforts to gain better equipments, while several of the older colleges have been unusually fortunate in this respect considering the hard times. Some progress appears to have been made toward closer union between Congregationalists and other denominations of similar polity along the lines marked out by the National Council and somewhat over accentuated by the meeting last spring of the New Jersey Conference.

Presbyterians have followed their expulsion of Professor Briggs by deposing Prof. H. P. Smith from the ministry for expressing his sympathy with Professor Briggs. The General Assembly sought to follow this action by arrogating to itself practically the power to appoint and control in office the professors of Presbyterian theological seminaries, but the more prominent ones have politely defied the assembly, whose Sabine wooing of these institutions is certain to be unsuccessful. The interest in the revision of the confession and catechism, so active two or three years ago, seems to have completely died out, leaving the ministers who disavowed their belief in either in their present forms pledged to believe and maintain both.

The Episcopalians to a large extent are quietly, but with increasing impetus, moving toward Rome, though many in the body steadfastly deny it and not a few of their most prominent men denounce the movement. Nevertheless, the churches whose priests burn incense, maintain auricular confession, teach baptismal regeneration and the real presence of Christ in the eucharist are considerably more in number than a year ago.

In the Roman Catholic Church, the liberal party is gaining ground, and the disputes between prelates and priests in consequence of opposing views in politics, temperance and public education have kept that denomination much before the public. If not hindered by indiscriminate and fanatical opposition from without by organizations like the A. P. A., it is likely that the ferment within will in a few years so clarify the body that the more advanced and American party will rise to the top, and the strife between the Catholic Church and the Protestant majority will be greatly lessened.

Little that is distinctive in religious movements has occurred in other denominations during the year. They have all suffered in their missionary work, both at home and abroad, because of the financial

depression, but they all bear witness to more than usual religious interest. In not a few of our principal cities revivals have been so marked as to bring large additions into the churches. There are cheering signs of an approach to a wide spread spiritual quickening. The study of the Bible, while not less scholarly, is growing more devout. The sense of sin is deepening, and the need of forgiveness for sin is coming to be more profoundly felt. We believe that a brighter day is beginning to dawn. The Occident and the Orient are drawing nearer together. The war between China and Japan and other movements in the East are opening doors which have hitherto been closed to the gospel, and are bringing the nations into a fellowship whose basis must be religious and in the end cannot be other than Christian.

In the realms of statecraft, politics, industry and literature, the year has been full of kaleidoscopic changes, typical of the unrest and readjustments that make this truly an "end of the century" decade.

Gladstone has retired from active service as a party leader and British premier. Russia has lost Alexander III., "the peace keeper" of Europe. France has seen her president, M. Carnot, assassinated by an anarchist. The whole aspect of future Oriental history has been altered by the emergence of the new great power—Japan. A new republic—Hawaii—has been born. The United States has passed triumphantly through an ordeal that tested and strengthened the supremacy of law over license. And the world of letters has lost five great masters of English, the coming world language—Froude, the historian; Hamerton and Pater, the critics; Stevenson, the romancer; and Holmes, the poet and peerless commentator on life's joys, sorrows and foibles.

At home we have been spared from extraordinary elemental disasters, though fire and flood have not been wholly idle, the Northwest especially suffering from forest fires. The shrinkage in values has not abated; capital has not been eager to seek investment, save in national and State bonds and the best grade of municipal bonds and industrial stocks; and though the year ends with a somewhat better movement of business than was discernible when it began, the outlook for the future is not bright, owing to the disparity between national revenue and income and between the nation's gold reserves and national gold obligations. Wheat, cotton and silver, the great staple products of vast sections of the country, have never been so unremunerative to their producers, and in view of the fact that the causes are natural and cosmopolitan, and not artificial and local, it behooves the people most directly concerned to cultivate resignation—and diversity in crops and products. That wages, on the whole, have not shrunk in the same proportion as the returns of the agriculturist or the manufacturer is creditable to the employing class. Two issues of national bonds have increased the national debt by \$100,000,000, and to little purpose, since, in the first place, their legality is questionable, and, second, the gold reserve is no larger than it was before the indebtedness was incurred. European investors in our securities, alarmed by the dishonesty of our managers of great railroads, by the diminishing dividends from railway stocks and by the incompetency of the legislators

and executive officials now in power, have been protecting themselves at our expense.

The popular will, as recorded in the spring and fall elections, has been overwhelmingly adverse to the party which on March 4, 1893, was given a free hand. Analysis of the returns indicates that this punishment is due more to the refusal of Democrats to vote than to an increase of the Republican voters, and this fact, together with a survey of gains made by the Populist party, and the recollection of the sudden and severe defeats which the Republican party suffered in 1890 and 1892, justify the opinion that this decade is to be notable for the demise of abject partisan fealty in our politics, whether national or municipal. The repeal of the federal election law has contributed to aid in this disintegration in the South, and events in Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina might be cited to show that the doom of Bourbon Democracy has been sounded. The American Protective Association has come to the light, here and there aided in ejecting unworthy men from office, but it has failed to secure recognition from either party, neither has it commended itself to the average citizen. Though the New York Constitutional Convention refused to give the electors an opportunity to grant or deny suffrage to women, and though the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Vermont also spurned female suffrage, it must be acknowledged that woman's service rendered to the cause of municipal reform in many cities, and the manner and result of women's voting in Colorado, have lessened opposition and altered public sentiment somewhat.

The only piece of constructive legislation passed—and that very imperfect, so much so that President Cleveland did not sign it—is the new bill regulating tariff duties, which law is notable for its extension of the free list, for its conservative and yet oftentimes radical reduction in duties, and for its repudiation of the reciprocity policy of the last administration. Along with this came a new tax—for times of peace—on incomes above \$4,000, the constitutionality of which is disputed and is to be brought to the attention of the Supreme Court. The acrimonious debate that preceded the passage of this measure effecting taxation—direct and indirect—the venality that was so plainly revealed in the Senate, the indifference to the distress of the country or the welfare of the people—all did much to cause the result of the fall elections and add to popular distrust of the Senate. President Cleveland's veto of the Bland silver bill and the defeat of the proposition to repeal the ten per cent. tax on bank notes contributed to strengthen business stability and health. Utah's victory in winning the right to take the necessary first steps toward Statehood has closed a long struggle and the wisdom of the verdict has its defenders and detractors. We have made new treaties with Japan and China, the one with the former giving to that brilliant, ancient yet new nation commercial advantages and judicial powers over our subjects which reveal distinctly the new status of Japan in the sisterhood of nations. New York State has reconstructed and adopted a constitution which reforms the judiciary system, separates municipal from State and national elections, and thus, as also in many other ways, greatly advances the cause of municipal regeneration, and debars sectarian

schools and charities from profiting by taxation of the public.

The decisions of our highest courts—federal and State—have, on the whole commended themselves. The United States Supreme Court bench is now full, Louisiana winning the vacant seat, Hon. E. D. White, a Roman Catholic, leaving the Senate to assume the responsible duty. No decision of the highest court, perhaps, has been more important than the one affirming the right of a State to control and prohibit traffic from without in that which its legislature deems deleterious to public health or morals. Referring especially to oleomargarine, its application to intoxicants is apparent. The decision of the Federal Circuit Court, denying the validity of the Berliner telephone patents, is a stout blow at the Bell Telephone monopoly, and unless reversed means competition and lower rates than now prevail. Judge Harlan's decision reversing Judge Jenkins's decree, and Attorney General Olney's letter to the receivers of the Reading Railroad, have reiterated the right of railroad employes to strike, even though they be constructively servants of the State when serving on railroads in the hands of receivers. The latest decisions in Massachusetts and Louisiana courts have strongly upheld the rights of non-union laborers to exemption from "union" interference.

But surpassing all these decisions in its import is the new interpretation of the provisions of the interstate commerce law and the new conception of the power of judges of equity courts, whereby in the first instance the federal government has declared its right and purpose to use the federal army to protect common carriers in their right to unimpeded transportation of the mail of the people. In the second instance has asserted the authority of judges to issue injunctions of the most drastic, sweeping scope, and punish—without trial by jury—all whom they—the judges—adjudge guilty of disobedience or contempt of the judicial decrees. These far-reaching, radical steps, indicative of the supremacy of the federal, as over against State or individual, rights, are the fruitage of what, all things considered, may be termed the most pregnant event in domestic affairs, viz., the suppression of the rebellion of the American Railway Union and its allies against local, State and federal authorities, which originated in the sympathetic assistance given by the American Railway Union to the strikers in Pullman, Ill., and for five weeks practically suspended commerce and travel throughout the larger portion of the Interior and West. Earlier demonstrations of unrest, such as the Coxey army and similar crusades, the long contest in the Pennsylvania coke regions, the coal miners' strike in the South and Interior, and the bitter fight between miners and mine owners in Colorado, had given warning of the coming storm but not indicated its severity. Good men and expert students of social phenomena differ as to the merits of the original controversy at Pullman, but there are very few who deny that the administration did right in dealing promptly and severely with the later and more important controversy between society and those in rebellion. Good men and wise do differ, though, as to the wisdom of the choice of weapons, or the desirability of having the same weapons used again in a similar controversy.

The same drift toward receiverships of

great railroad properties, the same dishonesty in high places that we had to chronicle in 1893 must be noted this year, and in addition the fact of detection of frauds in the manufacture of armor for our vessels of war, and the dishonesty of men like Erastus Wiman, high in public esteem. The cause of civil service reform, on the whole, has advanced and must even more rapidly in the future, since the growth of the non-partisan spirit is so marked. New York State has made all forms of gambling illegal, New Jersey has given new evidence of her pronounced opposition to the same evil and the national Senate has indorsed an anti-lottery law which, when confirmed by the House, will go far toward crippling that greedy octopus.

Supreme, though, among the blessings of the year is the growth of municipal patriotism, revealed in the rapid multiplication of local—as well as the birth of a national—municipal leagues, in the imprisonment of "Bat" Shea, the murderer of Robert Ross, the thorough overthrow of Tammany in New York City and the rejection of the political bosses in New York State, who have kept in power by pandering to municipal corruption.

Canada, while it has not passed through any such depression as we have known, has, nevertheless, seen its debt increase, its suggestions of trade expansion meet with a lukewarm reception in Great Britain, and its list of eminent men shortened by the deaths of Sir John Thompson and Honore Mercier.

Nicaragua has been the scene of clashing between the Mosquito Indians and the Nicaraguans, which, by reason of treaty complications that enter in, have at times caused diplomatic controversy between Great Britain and the United States. Hawaii became a republic on July 4, and secured recognition from President Cleveland ultimately. The desire for annexation to the United States is still predominant there. Brazil has put down a formidable rebellion, but in so doing incurred a vast debt. The part played by Admiral Benham of our navy in protecting our interests in Rio Janeiro is the most creditable chapter in the navy's record of the year. Great Britain's clutch upon Venezuela has not weakened.

The great event of the year in the British Empire has not been the birth of a son to the Duke and Duchess of York, nor the conflict between the House of Commons and House of Lords, nor the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the premiership and leadership of the Liberal party, nor the recurrence of the bitter fight between Churchmen and Nonconformists over London's board schools, significant though they all are. It is the stride toward democracy and the political freedom of Hodge, which was made when on Dec. 7 the small political units of England passed out of the control of the classes into the hands of the masses, and the laborer became the peer politically of the rector and squire.

France has shown stability by passing successfully the ordeal of seeing a justly admired president foully assassinated and his successor chosen with celerity and wisdom, and yet without any of the displays of passion and envy so common in the past. The colonial policy of the republic is still avaricious, and a large share of continental Africa and Madagascar either already have fallen, or soon will fall, under its control.

The many overt acts of anarchy, the

death of Carnot, the attempted assassination of the Italian premier—Crispi—have caused France, Spain and Italy to pass restrictive laws. Germany in trying to imitate them has forced Caprivi to retire from his place as chancellor, has seen the name of the emperor scorned by the Socialist deputies in the Reichstag, and a disintegration of the feeling of imperial unity begin. From all of which the Clericals and Socialists seem to be most likely to profit, a phenomenon equally evident in the result of the first Belgian elections under the new and vastly enlarged suffrage.

Italy has suppressed a revolt of Sicilian peasants maddened by their industrial and economic bondage. There has been no easing of the burdens of taxation and no *rapprochement* with the Vatican. Venality in high places has been disclosed, and the year closes with king, ministry and people facing dangers that are portentous. Leo XIII. has succeeded in bringing about negotiations with the Eastern churches, and has reiterated his sympathy with republican institutions and the cause of the wage-earner, but by so doing curtailed his receipts from the aristocrats among the faithful. Spain has settled—though very inadequately—its account with the United States for the damage done to the missions of the A. B. C. F. M. in Ponape, and Cuba has forced from Spain a degree of commercial and political liberty. In Austria, especially in Hungary, long strides toward ecclesiastical freedom have been taken, and though Louis Kossuth has died the fire of liberty burns and smolders, waiting for an opportune time to break forth.

In Norway the growth of radical and republican views has been notable, and friction with Sweden still exists. Russia has passed under the sway of Nicholas II. and his newly-wedded Hessia wife and all the world awaits the first indications of policy which, be it liberal or narrow, will affect the future of Europe and Asia profoundly. Turkey, by permitting or encouraging Kurdish outrages upon Armenian Christians, has reopened the Eastern question, hastened its disintegration and stirred the indignation of Christendom.

It is to the remotest Orient, however, that we must turn for the most significant foreign and world changing events. China, the ancient, the conservative, the ponderous, the loose jointed, has been brought low by Japan, the old yet new, the progressive, the agile, the compact. Science and patriotism have triumphed over superstition and venality. Training has won over against numbers. Russia, Great Britain and the United States have been made to realize that a new nation must be reckoned with in all their plans for supremacy on the Pacific and in Asia. Korea has been given a chance to progress. And Ping Yang, Yaloo, Port Arthur and Yamagata are names that probably will become as historic as Sedan, Trafalgar, Gettysburg and Grant.

It has been a year when marked advance toward aerial navigation has been made; when the deadly disease of diphtheria has succumbed to the researches and methods of modern science; when Antwerp has held the annual international exposition, and commerce has profited by Manchester's connection with the sea by canal.

The eminent dead are many in number. In addition to those already named there must be added Von Bulow and Rubinstein among musicians; George Inness, the great-

est American painter of landscapes; Von Helmholtz and Romanes of the scientists; William Dwight Whitney and William Robertson Smith, masters in the realm of scholarship; David Dudley Field, George Ticknor Curtis and Chief Justice Coleridge of England, of jurists; Robert C. Winthrop, William Walter Phelps, N. P. Banks and ex-war Governors Blair of Michigan and Curtin of Pennsylvania of men of affairs; and Henry Morley, Celia Thaxter and Constance Fenimore Woolson high in rank as authors.

The religious, ethical and philanthropic forces of this country must go on without the bodily presence of ex Presidents Robinson of Brown University and McCosh of Princeton, ex-Prof. W. G. T. Shedd of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. James Strong of Drew Seminary, Edward Bright of the *Examiner*, David Swing of Chicago, George W. Childs and E. B. Monroe.

Literature has four new books that have won large circulation, if not permanent fame—Kidd's Social Evolution, Drummond's Ascent of Man, Mrs. Ward's Marcella and Du Maurier's Trilby. And Captain Mahan of the United States navy has been recognized the world over as the most eminent interpreter of the philosophy of naval history.

WHAT SPIRITUAL LESSONS HAVE YOU LEARNED DURING 1894?

Each one of us must reply to this question for himself. God does not teach us all the same lessons at the same time. Even similar occurrences happening to different men or women do not produce, and probably are not expected to produce, precisely the same impressions and results. The element of individuality always comes in and must be allowed for. An important question for each to ask himself is what has been the effect of the year upon his individuality.

Is this personal, self-conscious element more clearly outlined, positive, resolute and even aggressive in all worthy and Christ-like directions? Or is selfishness allowed to treat it as a weapon, and intolerance to use it as a disguise, and meanness to sneak behind it as a shield, as if it were some hereditary blemish, a thing to be regretted but not a cause for blame? If we have learned only to see and know ourselves more accurately during the closing year than during the year before we have learned one of its most vital lessons.

It is doubtless true, in view of the special hardships of the twelvemonth, that many have had to face anxiety about their resources, and perhaps actual privation, who never had imagined such things possible for them. Has their experience developed any new sense of the nearness and love and care of the Heavenly Father? Some of them, all of them, it is to be hoped, will look back henceforth to this year with its painful weeks as rich beyond words in the sweetest of joys. It has revived mutual family love and fanned it into a warmer flame, it has recalled some whom prosperity had begun to render careless of good influences, and has fixed their affections on worthy and holy things. It has taught the truth that to be good and to have God's friendship is the greatest and best thing, and that nothing else is of much consequence in comparison. Has it taught you such lessons as these?

Others need not be enumerated. Each of

us knows what spiritual lessons have been pressed home upon our attention and how much or how little we have heeded them. Whatever answer we are able to make, surely we all are looking forward to learning more and better spiritual lessons in 1895.

THE WEEK IN REVIEW.

The meeting of the Municipal League of Boston last week was notable for the speeches of Charles Francis Adams, William Lloyd Garrison, Moorfield Storey and W. D. McCrackan, each of them prescribing "proportional representation" as the next great reform in our electoral methods, and a sure and effective agent in hastening in the new era of municipal good government which is dawning. When it is remembered that Mr. Joseph Choate labored to induce the New York Constitutional Convention to permit this plan to be operative in the Empire State, and that he almost succeeded in winning the necessary votes, it must be evident that the theory is one which every intelligent citizen should investigate and about which at least he should come to have an intelligent opinion. There is much to be said in opposition, much for it. When we survey the result of the "ward system" and the utter exclusion of influential minorities that now prevails, we incline to favor a test, at least, of any scheme which promises well for the better. On the other hand, it would be a decided innovation if the result of the adoption of the system led to the accentuation of class, religious and economic differentiations. Turning again to the consideration of the league as such, it is gratifying to see it doing this educational work, and all the while patiently, quietly preparing through its able committees for the struggle of this winter at the State House and of next year at the polls.

New Hampshire must be credited with having given to the statuary hall of the national Capitol two statues of more than usual artistic excellence, and their presentation to and formal acceptance by Congress has given an opportunity for it to be proved that we still have public men who can deliver eulogies that are discriminating as well as superior from the standpoint of rhetoric and eloquence. John Stark and Daniel Webster are sons that any State might well glory in, and Webster was a mortal whom "no man ever looked upon and forgot," as Senator Hoar of Massachusetts said in his eulogy, a speech, by the way, that, of its kind, is the peer of any in our annals. At this time, when the conscientiousness of the Pilgrims and the Puritans is receiving its just praise on every side, it is interesting to see how Senator Hoar treats Webster's 7th of March speech.

Until the 7th of March, 1850, he was the oracle of New England. His portrait was upon the farmer's walls. He seemed to dwell at every fireside, not so much a guest as at home, in an almost bodily presence, mingling with every discussion where the power, the glory or the authority of the country was in question. . . . But in 1850, for the first time, he encountered quite another antagonist. He put himself in opposition to the conscience of the North. The voice of law, as he interpreted it, and the voice of God, speaking to the individual soul, for the first time in our natural history, seemed to be in conflict. . . . Nothing could have resisted the dominion of Daniel Webster over New England until he provoked an encounter with the inexorable conscience of the Puritan. The shock of amazement, of consternation and of grief which went through the North has had no parallel save that which attended the assassi-

nation of Lincoln. . . . He met this exposition with arrogance and contempt. It was, perhaps, not unnatural. He was growing old. He had been fed on adulation. He had found no antagonists fit to cope with him, or who dared to cope with him. He had failed.

Only when he tried
The adamant of the righteous side.

And yet, withal, Senator Hoar doubtless is right when he says:

Of all the men who have rendered great services to America and to the cause of constitutional liberty, there are but two or three names worthy to be placed by the side of his. Of all the lovers of his country, no man ever loved her with a greater love. In all the attributes of a mighty and splendid manhood, he never had a superior on earth. Master of English speech, master of the loftiest emotions that stirred the hearts of his countrymen, comprehending better than any other man, save Marshall, the principles of her Constitution, he is the one foremost figure in our history between the day when Washington died and the day when Lincoln took the oath of office.

The introduction of bills taking the consular service of the United States and the appointing of fourth-class postmasters out of the hands of the spoilsmen and basing their appointment upon rational, civil service reform principles is one of the events of the week in Washington. If Congress will pass these and give us an anti-lottery law and an efficient method of arbitrating differences of opinion between the employees of semi-public corporations and their owners and managers, it will be forgiven if it does not solve a great financial problem, which is so clearly beyond its caliber.

The spectacle of a Christian church with an annual income of \$600,000 derived from the rents of a vast estate is one that is unusual in this country. Trinity Church, New York City, just now is being pilloried by citizens and press because the inspectors of the commission investigating tenement house conditions and the sub-officials of the city Board of Health have conclusively proved that many of Trinity's tenements are in a sanitary state condemned by society as indecent and illegal. Moreover, officials sworn to enforce the law assert that part of the revenue of the corporation is being used to fight in the courts the enforcement of the latest and best legislation affecting sanitation in the tenement house districts. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of the Trinity parish, in the current *Churchman*, asks for a suspension of public judgment, which is a perfectly proper request. But his letter reveals no spirit of contrition for conditions that are beyond dispute as facts, and too much censoriousness of "self-constituted critics and judges." It so happens that some of the charges are made by responsible men who are disposed to get at all the facts, injure whom they may. To do otherwise would subject them to the charge of disloyalty to the public. It must be evident to the men in authority at Trinity that the very worst attitude they can assume is that of contempt or censoriousness. They, of all men, should court the fullest, most prompt turning on of the light. Christianity suffers doubly when in such a case it is felt that indifference supplements ignorance. Moreover, the episode suggests the dangers as well as the advantages of endowment. Many of our city churches are feeling the need of endowment. But once given your fund, how is the interest to be secured? By deriving revenue from business transactions that cannot stand investigation in the light of

Christ's ethics? Not necessarily, of course, but very easily.

Police Commissioners Sheehan and Martin, Inspectors Williams and McAvoy and Captains Price and Martens of the New York Police Department have been touched by the probe of the Lexow committee during the past week. Captain Schmittberger's voluntary confession has brought forth the most far-reaching, informing *exposé* of the methods of and channels for New York's official venality that the public has yet had. It knows now why officers who enforce the Sunday closing law are transferred to precincts where they can do no harm—viz., because Commissioner Martin wished to protect the saloons which paid tribute to him and his party. It knows now that Captain Schmittberger had to send an officer to apologize to the keeper of a disorderly house—which he had closed—because the mistress of it was a friend of Commissioner Martin. It knows that Commissioner Sheehan sent letters to Captain Schmittberger introducing men whom he desired the captain to protect in their rôle of gamblers within his precinct. It knows that Inspectors Williams, McAvoy and Captains Price and Martens have all received through Schmittberger their profits from poolrooms, houses of prostitution, policy shops and the like. And, knowing all, the public continues to have faith in and backs up Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Goff and the Lexow committee despite the mistakes they make, which are inevitable, they being fallible.

The letter which Mr. Gladstone sent to the meeting held in London in the interests of the Armenians of Turkey was outspoken in its denunciation of the oppressor and sympathy for the oppressed. His words, those of Prof. James Bryce and the resolutions passed with such a display of feeling have spurred on the ministry somewhat, and the investigation promises to be thorough. Our Department of State has been waited upon by a delegation from the Evangelical Alliance, presenting the petition of that influential body, which suggests such aspects of the situation as the following:

The hatred which has been given such shocking expression is partly social, partly political, but chiefly religious. If, therefore, it comes to be understood that the massacre of Christians is not only condoned but rewarded, what assurance can we have of the safety of American Christians in Turkey? There are several hundred missionaries who are American citizens in the Ottoman Empire and upward of \$2,000,000 of American money therein invested in schools and colleges. The government, of course, recognizes its obligations to protect these Americans and their interests. In view of the gravity of the situation which has been pointed out, will the government be able adequately to discharge these obligations if it suffers itself to appear indifferent to the massacre of Armenian Christians?

and urges the department to permit an American to be a fully empowered member of the investigating commission, claiming that to do this "would no more contravene the American doctrine of non intervention than for the President to accept an invitation to arbitrate between two foreign powers. The petition also asks for "increased consular representation" in Turkey, in order that under ordinary conditions the necessary protection to American citizens may be given.

It is scarcely probable that President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham will deem

it best to intimate to Turkey that we will now reaccept the invitation which we at first accepted and then declined. Indeed, the pressing question now is, whether our consul at Sivas, Milo A. Jewett, who has been ordered to accompany but not form a part of the commission, will be permitted to do so by Turkey. Minister Terrell has been endeavoring to induce the Porte to withdraw its opposition to his participating in that independent, irresponsible way. Supposing it persists. Will our State Department order him to proceed, and back him up? If the stories of certain Armenians who have been naturalized in this country and then returned to Turkey on errands of business or otherwise are to be believed, they do not get much support from our minister in Constantinople, when they are arrested and their passports dishonored, but the Department of State asserts that Mr. Terrell is loyal to instructions received from Washington, and does all that he can under the peculiar circumstances that prevail. We hope so.

China at last seems to have realized that it is beaten, that it cannot gain aught by further evasion, that any help from foreign powers which it may have hoped for will not be forthcoming. Hence it has delegated a fully accredited messenger, dispatched him to Tokio, and ere long the suppliant for peace and Japan's terms will be kneeling at the gates of the Mikado's Department of State. Japan meanwhile continues to win victories in Manchuria, and draw the snare tighter around Peking. We discredit the most extreme tales of the cruelty of the Japanese troops who captured Port Arthur. That some violence was done by them, and that some of the hangers on of the army retaliated upon the Chinese "in kind," we have no doubt. But the indescribable, revolting, hellish treatment of the wounded, killed and captured Japanese by the Chinese troops ever since the war began has tested the Japanese army as we would not care to see our own army tested. The kindness of the Japanese to the Chinese prisoners captured at Ping Yang, the services of Japanese Red Cross surgeons and nurses to the wounded Chinese, the considerate treatment given to the Chinese populations through which the Japanese armies have marched, have not had the slightest effect upon the Chinese troops. They continue to mutilate, torture and degrade the bodies of their victims with an ingenuity and degree of atrocity that no Apache Indian ever thought of.

IN BRIEF.

You will not begrudge the time spent in reading our editorial review of the important events and movements of the year.

The poem by Susan Coolidge, written especially for our cover page this week, will bring cheer to many hearts as one year glides into another.

And now the descendants of the Pilgrim mothers are meeting on Dec. 21, and feasting and toasting their forbears without any gentlemen around to speak or to listen. 'Tis well, but are we going to have a Foremothers' Day as well as a Forefathers'?

The discussion concerning the ordination of Mr. John Wriston of Revere has been ended by a council which ordained him last week. The council was called by the church which had before employed him as a licentiate and

had voted to instruct him to perform the duties of a pastor.

Christmas gifts associated with sacred things are often longest and most gratefully remembered. One of these was given last week by a deacon to his pastor. It was a little communion set which the pastor could carry with him to the very old and sick who might desire to receive the communion. The gift was in memory of a deceased son.

The imagination of Dr. Keeley, spurred on by his study of alcoholism, has enabled him to conceive that "Poison was the serpent of Eden—the bone of the tempter's fang was a literal chemical poison." This is certainly a novel way of interpreting the first chapter of Genesis, and one of which not even the highest of higher critics in their wildest vagaries ever thought.

There is something in the reply of a minister who was asked why he stayed on in an uncongenial field when he might easily have found an opportunity for change. "I wish to raise the average duration of the pastorate," he replied. It is not to be gainsaid that many ministers spend their energy in seeking a better place, and that many pastorates are too short for the good of either church or minister.

Dr. Burrell forged a number of epigrammatic sentences in the course of his brilliant address at the Boston Congregational Club. Speaking of Dutch thriftiness, he said that frugality is popularly regarded as "the meanest of all the virtues, the drudge and Cinderella of the graces." The American people would be better off collectively and individually if this Cinderella received the recognition which is her due.

The camera and the stereopticon are a mighty team. The League for the Enforcement of Law in Brooklyn, N. Y., has its agents photograph the scenes which they witness on Sundays in the saloons and evil resorts, and then at the mass meetings held throughout the city to create sentiment in favor of law and order these undeniable proofs of crime, collusion of the police, etc., are made visible in all their enormity by the stereopticon.

It is significant that the undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, England, in their debating unions, discussed the recent crusade against the London music hall abuses, and voted by large majorities to indorse the action of the London County Council. And the leader of the "Prudes" in the Cambridge Union debate was an American, by name Chanler, whose speech made a profound impression, recalling—so say the English journals—the eloquence and ability of J. K. Stephen.

The Pacific Theological Seminary has issued in a neat pamphlet the addresses made at its quarter-centennial last October with a picture of the building desired in order fully to carry out the ideas of the president, Dr. A. K. McLean, and his associates. Under the picture is the title, *A Twentieth Century Dream*. It may be only a dream, but the twentieth century approaches fast, and many of the dreams of a decade since on the Pacific coast have already been more than realized. May it prove to be so in this case. The first number has appeared of a little monthly paper giving news of the seminary.

One of the most eminent bankers of New York City, addressing the Rochester, N. Y., Clearing House Association a few days since, said: "Here is the truth in a nutshell. If we are to have a return to sound business prosperity in the near future we must commence by striking at the very root of our present evil, viz., the seeming lack at the present time of a clear conception of right and wrong in

the management of corporate and commercial enterprises." This corroborates a view which we have endeavored to set forth at intervals during the past two years.

Boston is to have the pleasure of seeing and hearing General Booth on the nineteenth of next February, when a reception will be given him in Music Hall to be followed by one of his popular lectures. We are sure the capacity of this great edifice will be inadequate to accommodate those desiring to set eyes upon the remarkable man who originated and developed so tremendous a force for righteousness as the Salvation Army. Just now General Booth is addressing great audiences in various Western cities, and, like other travelers from abroad, is evidently reserving Boston for the later weeks of his visit.

The answer of a Massachusetts pastor to the address of the chief official of his city on What a Business Man Has to Say to Ministers is pertinent. The minister's debts and those of the church are not unlike the business man's in that they must be met with money. He adds: "Let men of affairs in the churches find out what the trustees and treasurer are doing." Is it a wonder that the finances of certain churches are so often in an unsatisfactory shape? Large amounts due the churches could easily have been secured when they were small had they not been continually neglected by indifferent treasurers. The church should see that its business affairs are skillfully managed as well as that the true gospel is proclaimed from its pulpit.

We have received recently several pitiful appeals for relief from destitute communities in the West, especially in Western Nebraska and Northwestern Kansas. Consulting Home Missionary Superintendent Bross of Nebraska, we have been assured that the suffering from cold and hunger is not overstated, while the fact that the daily papers are exploiting the sad situation confirms the reports. Fuel, food and clothing are imperatively needed in the order named. Those who can help to relieve the distress should communicate with Rev. M. E. Eversz, 151 Washington Street, Chicago, or Rev. L. P. Ludden, Lincoln, Neb., chairman of the State Relief Committee. Money is necessary to provide fuel, but articles of food and clothing are very acceptable. Free transportation of supplies can be secured.

The newspapers one day recently devoted a corner to the story of the heroism of a mining engineer in Pennsylvania. He was in charge of the hoisting engine at the mouth of the mine when he discovered that the engine house was on fire. After vainly trying to put out the flames he telephoned to the men in the mine and stood by the engine until the blazing timbers of the roof fell about him and until, in three trips of the car, every man had been safely brought up from the mine. This kind of faithfulness is eminently manly and Christian. Every one who read the story will be glad to know that the hero of it escaped with a fainting fit and a few burns and bruises. But what a queer perspective of human life it is which gives a corner to a deed of this sort and column on column to murder and suicide and brutal crime!

Says the *Hebrew Standard*: "We have an utter contempt for the young jackasses of both sexes who are trying to give an English euphony to their names—nothing but the legislature or the courts can do this—but then there is the map of Judaism on the countenances of many which would be a living protest against such a change." Surely the lot of a Hebrew is a trying one! If he attempts to Americanize himself, the Jews make fun of him. If he remains as Jewish as possible, the Gentiles make him their sport. His best plan must be to follow the advice of one of the most famous and influential men of his

own nation, who advised him to "prove all things" and to "hold fast that which was good," without heeding ridicule from the one side or the other.

There was a time not many years ago when parts of Italy and Sicily were unsafe for tourists, because of the brigands who made a prey of travelers. Some of our readers may have had the experience there, or in Greece or Turkey, of journeying under the escort of soldiers or seeing the road they followed patrolled by mounted troops. Certainly all patriotic Americans then believed that such a condition of affairs stood for a low type of civilization and social order. "When Italy grows civilized, brigandage will cease," is a statement which would then have been accepted as axiomatic. We hope, therefore, that the Italians will think charitably of us as they read of the insecurity of travel in Texas and the Indian Territory, and will have the courage to believe that, as we grow in civilization, we shall be able to make travel safe.

The men and women in Boston who in the past have grown wealthy pandering to the lust of the men of New England, who resort to Boston for their revels as animals, do not like it because the Board of Police Commissioners, the Municipal League and the reformers of the city have curtailed their traffic. They have organized, and plan to approach the next General Court with arguments—financial and otherwise—which they hope will induce it to legislate so that the houses of ill fame may be licensed. Fortunately, news of this proposed move has become public, and men and women identified with reformatory institutions that deal especially with the victims of the social evil have organized to defeat the malign purpose of the traffickers in human souls. They held a meeting in the Park Street Church, last week, that was timely, vigorous and must have had its effect, since it was reported generously in the daily papers. We have too much faith in the General Court to believe that it would even consider such a proposition, but we know that it will not, dare not, pass such a law. However, forewarned is forearmed.

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Public Schools.

The Committee of Seventy, in its list of needed reforms, has included our city school system, now becoming superannuated in spots, and has prepared a bill to be laid before the Legislature early in the coming session. Its prominent feature is the doing away with the present board of school commissioners, almost sure to be made up of politicians for revenue only, and transferring all their powers to the board of education, which shall organize two departments, each with a competent superintendent. If in this way, or any other, the public schools can be kept "out of politics"—a change which many interested parasites will work hard to prevent—the greatest possible obstacle to the improvement of our school system will be removed. Women interested in the schools are trying to secure the appointment of six of their sex upon the board.

Now that "athletics" have come to be among the chief elements of our college educational system, those who feel the importance of keeping up with the procession are moving to secure the earliest possible start. They have prepared the way by securing a vote of the board of education for the appointment by the ward school trustees of a corps of physicians, who twice

a year, without pay, shall take the measurements of pupils who desire it, boys and girls (using for that purpose the Sargent system of measurement); and shall explain their defects to physically imperfect scholars. The teachers are to keep a record of the physicians' measurements and comments, with reference to wise courses of physical training, upon which a beginning has been already made in a few schools.

By another vote the board petitions the Legislature to make the third Saturday in every June a legal holiday, to be called Public Schools Day, on which day it is proposed to have a public parade of the schools along the principal city streets.

The Congregational Club.

The Puritan and the Pilgrim drew a large audience to the December meeting. Dr. Bacon's hymn, "O God, beneath Thy guiding hand," Mrs. Hemans's "Breaking waves" and America were sung with Forefathers' Day spirit. Dr. John Hall, believing that the club knew more about their Pilgrim ancestors than he could tell them, paid a worthy tribute to the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who came over at about the same time. To them he gave credit for the first voice for colonial independence, in the paper known as "the Mecklenburg declaration." Like our fathers they came hither to escape persecution and to diffuse Christian truth. They were evangelical, loyal, self-sacrificing, warmly devoted to popular education, and were ancestors to be proud of and held in honorable remembrance.

Dr. Charles M. Lamson of Hartford spoke warmly and tenderly for the Pilgrims—the beginning and the life of our institutions, more independent and positive than the Puritans, who perhaps were more intellectual. Standing on Plymouth Rock, and sighting through the present, he would see where we are going to enter the twentieth century. Knowing that Boston was to possess the intellectual world, the question between the Pilgrim and the Puritan was, Who should possess Boston? He said the Pilgrim life represented three pairs of opposites—tolerance and conservatism, individuality and socialism, destruction and construction. No word in all socialistic literature can compare with the Congregational church's covenant "to watch over one another in love." Instead of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," our motto is, and should be, Every man for himself, everybody for the hindmost and Christ above all. While not "the church in America," the Congregational is the church that has inherited the American idea—the only one that can sing America with true consistency and historic enthusiasm.

The Armenian Massacres.

A significant meeting, and one that ought to be influential, was held in Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening to protest against the Turkish massacres of the Armenians, and to see whether anything can be done to prevent such brutal assassinations hereafter. There was no lack of righteous indignation in speakers or hearers. After stirring addresses by Gen. Wager Swayne (chairman), Dr. William Hayes Ward, Rev. Edwin M. Bliss and others, Dr. John Hall offered a series of resolutions. First reciting the horrible atrocities practiced upon an innocent and unoffending people with the knowledge and consent of the Turkish government, despite its solemn compact

in the Berlin treaty of 1878 to protect the Armenians in their lives and property—and those under superintendence of the powers signing the treaty—the resolutions called upon those powers to insist on the provisions of its 61st article, and specially upon England to fulfill her further obligations under the terms of the Cyprus convention. A delegation of gentlemen has gone to Washington with the document.

The New Loan System.

Every month brings fresh proof of the blended wisdom and benevolence in the plan and working of the Provident Loan Society, and it is pleasant to know that similar enterprises are likely soon to be started by intelligent friends of the poor in other cities. What a boon to thousands on thousands all over the land it will be when they can bridge over weeks and months of lack of employment, from sickness or other causes, by borrowing at legal interest, as a matter of business, and to an amount bearing some relation to the property mortgaged, instead of paying three per cent. a month, as hopeless paupers, to swindlers plotting to get from the helpless borrowers something for nothing. The cruelty of the ordinary pawn-broker is not often equaled this side of Turkey or Siberia. The wrath of this class of robbers of the poor is roused to fever heat against the new system, which is slowly but surely leaving them to deal only—as many of them now deal mostly—with thieves and burglars.

The "Provident" has already loaned on about 12,300 pledges nearly \$200,000 in sums ranging from one dollar to one hundred. Nothing but the want of sufficient capital prevents an indefinite extension of its work and an incalculable increase of help to the deserving poor. As it is, the society has been obliged to secure additional room for its business.

From Bad to Worse.

It is hard work, trying to the olfactories and a tax on the temper of good natured folks to keep along with the loads of filth and rascality daily brought up from the depths by the Lexow dredging committee. Two police captains have already "confessed," after first lying awfully, and another is unloading. A steadily increasing number are under indictment, and each day's work carries the search up a peg or two till it has come fearfully near to the big boss robber's throne.

Meanwhile, the voluntary subscriptions to the Parkhurst testimonial have reached about \$9,000. HUNTINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Currency Question at the Front.

The absorbing question before Congress this month, and the one which bids fair to overshadow all others during the entire session, is the question of currency reform, which the administration has so suddenly brought to the front. It is clear, to begin with, that hardly any of the congressmen really understand the subject, notwithstanding their professions to the contrary, and, in the second place, that there is a great and irreconcilable variety of opinions in regard to the matter. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise. Accordingly, for these reasons, and also because the Senate has no *clôture* rule, the expectation of the best judges here is that no new currency measure will be perfected this winter.

The manner in which the administration

and its representatives in the lower house have conducted the matter is considered extraordinary by financial experts here without distinction of party. The President's references to the subject in his message were favorably received by the conservative and substantial element in Congress and a sentiment in favor of entering upon some line of currency reform was at once created. But every one knows that there could be no question of more vital importance, more delicate, intricate, complicated relations with the body politic, or requiring more caution in its treatment, than this. And yet the Carlisle bill was prepared so hastily that it was, and is, full of verbal inaccuracies and absurdities, and in their hurry to gain time Mr. Springer and his Democratic associates on the banking committee reported the bill after only two or three days' consideration, and actually prevailed upon the committee on rules to make an order forcing a vote on it before the holiday recess! This order was subsequently rescinded, as the leaders soon saw that if it were promulgated it would cause a revolt amounting to the certain defeat of the measure.

The Contending Factors.

Without any understanding as to the date of its termination, therefore, the debate began in the lower house, and it soon became apparent that the opposition was strong. Nearly all the Republicans, all the silver men and populists, and many of the Eastern Democrats are against the bill, although there is doubtless a large majority in favor of currency reform in the abstract. The situation is about like this: the administration and the administration leaders are anxious to pass some important measure of this sort soon, in order to recover party prestige that has been recently lost; the partisan Republicans are determined to prevent any and all such attempts; good financiers of both parties disapprove of several features of the bill; the silver men want the bill to be changed so as to do more for silver; the Populists do not want to help the banks in any way; and the anti-administration Democrats are sulking in their tents or in open warfare against the measure. Then there are several members who have plans of their own which they wish to substitute for the government plan, and Mr. Bland has already moved an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver. No wonder Secretary Carlisle and Mr. Springer should have grown nervous during the last day or two and recast the bill. The difficulty of uniting a majority in Congress upon a radical reform of this nature within the narrow limits of a short session is apparent; and yet there is a strong undercurrent of sentiment in support of some remedial legislation, for the prevalent uneasiness in relation to the national finances is great, especially in view of the total failure of the recent bond issue to keep the gold reserve intact.

The Nicaragua Canal Enterprise.

Next in interest among the congressional topics of the month has been a group of subjects touching foreign affairs. The debate in the Senate on the Nicaraguan canal has been both interesting and enlightening. Four or five of the speeches were of uncommon ability, notably Senator Turpie's speech in opposition. It is quite possible that some senators may be actuated for or against the proposition by motives of a personal or partisan character, but the debate thus far has proved gratifying to

the public on account of its high patriotic plane. Senator Turpie's attack was vehemently severe, but he appeared to be sincerely desirous of rescuing the country from impending disaster, and if even half of his statements and deductions were warranted by facts the Nicaraguan enterprise would not have a leg left to stand on, and the country, of course, ought to know it. Senator Morgan and many others just as patriotic and intelligent as Senator Turpie, however, disagree with him totally, and heartily commend the proposed investment on practical as well as on sentimental grounds. It is difficult to foretell the outcome in this case. Probably a majority would vote affirmatively, but the chances are that no decisive action will be taken by this Congress.

The Armenian atrocities have not been allowed to slumber. Pointed references to them have been made in the Senate, and Secretary Gresham has been forcibly reminded of his duty in the premises by a delegation of the Evangelical Alliance, with the result that the administration has received a wholesome quickening impulse and has communicated the same to our representatives in Turkey, whereby it may be hoped that American missionary interests in that country may be henceforth in somewhat less jeopardy than of late.

Friction with European Powers.

The unsatisfactory condition of our commercial relations with Germany and Cuba continues, and thus far no "way out" has been disclosed. Both Germany and Spain seem to have the whip hand. Germany insists that the discrimination against her beet sugar in our new tariff is both unfriendly and unlawful, and that she is justified in resenting it to whatever lengths she pleases. Meanwhile, the representatives of powerful Western interests are clamorously besieging the White House and Treasury with declarations that unless our government recedes from its discrimination against Germany, a cattle trade amounting to \$75,000,000 yearly with that country will be lost. But the Senate has already refused to pass the bill looking to that end, and there is no probability that any such bill can succeed in this session; so the cattle trade will have to take the consequences. So far as the recent loss of trade with Cuba is concerned, Spain's position appears to be impregnable. "You have abrogated your reciprocity treaty with us," she says to the United States, "and we therefore cancel your special privileges. If that hurts your trade we cannot help it, and it is your own fault."

Here and There.

Other foreign matters that are receiving attention are Admiral Walker's report, showing the inefficiency of our Hawaiian policy, which has served to revive and intensify the general mortification regarding that subject; the reabsorption of the Mosquito reserve by Nicaragua, which, it is believed, will dispel all apprehensions of an immediate extension of British control in that part of the isthmus; and the new Japanese treaty, which has been transmitted to the Senate for ratification and by which the United States formally recognizes Japan as a first-class power.

The House has made good progress with the appropriation bills, having already passed four or five of them, and has passed, besides, the railway pooling bill. This measure has a fair chance of success in

the Senate, and it is about the only miscellaneous measure that has.

Dec. 22.

C. S. E.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

Judge Woods's Decision.

The feeling in Chicago seems to be that the decision that Mr. Debs and his associates were guilty last summer of contempt of court is a just one, and is fully warranted by the facts. Of course men like Governor Altgeld are ready to denounce the judge, although they can give no good reason why such a decision should not be rendered. Nor is it thought that the sentence to imprisonment in the county jail for six months on the part of the principal criminal, and of three for the others, is too severe. The judge willingly granted the defense ten days in which to prepare a plea for an appeal, but even Mr. Debs thinks it would be better to serve the sentence than to attempt to set it aside, with so many probabilities in favor of its being sustained at last. There are several other indictments against Mr. Debs awaiting trial. The cells in the Cook County jail have been prepared for their occupants, and furnished with books for reading and study.

Lack of Employment.

Thus far this winter we have heard very little about suffering from hunger or cold. The weather has been favorable. Although some men have been unable to get work the majority of willing ones have found employment. There are, however, some at Pullman who have not been so fortunate as to find places where they are wanted, and hence have issued an appeal to the governor and Legislature asking that work be furnished them.

Election Frauds.

We have this week been treated to a genuine sensation. Now that Judge Scales has been succeeded by Judge Carter it has been thought possible that the facts concerning the November election of a year ago might be ascertained. Mr. Swift has claimed that by the returns he had about a thousand majority, and that he should be in the mayor's chair rather than Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins and his friends have done all they could to prevent a recounting of the ballots, and on the last day of his term Judge Scales threw the case out of court. But Judge Carter has given it standing again, and upon the order to produce the ballots it was discovered that of the 819 boxes which had been stored away for safety in the vault, some 400 have been tampered with and that the tally sheets are altogether wanting! Strange to say, the boxes which have been cut so that ballots could be removed and others put in their place are boxes from Republican wards. It is thought that a part of the plan was to have these Republican votes set aside as worthless, so that the Democratic majority for Mr. Hopkins might be unassailable. The end is not yet. It is very strange that no one has any knowledge how this crime against the right of suffrage occurred, especially as it is certain that somebody must have planned for it and made it as nearly successful as it could be and fail. The investigation into this matter will be thorough, and by the time this letter is printed it is hoped the guilty parties will have been discovered, principals as well as agents.

Indictments for Fraud.

The grand jury has found eight already

and further evidence is to be examined. If one can judge from reports, there can be no doubt that some of the men now in the power of the court will be made to suffer as severe a penalty as the law can inflict for preventing men from voting and for using violence at the polls. It is in the line of these investigations that a committee from the common council has been named to consider the charges brought against some of the police on the last election day, and that \$3,000 has been asked for to meet the expenses of the investigation. It is doubtful if the council will vote the money, but there will be no difficulty in raising it outside. In the present state of public opinion there will be no let up in the effort to render future ballots safe and the protection of the voter's rights certain and complete. The Civic Federation is interested in these investigations, and will, if necessary, obtain the money needed to carry them on.

Elevated Roads.

Those who are acquainted with Chicago are aware that our facilities for down-town travel are far from satisfactory. It is now said that an agreement has been reached by which four elevated roads, coming from different quarters of the city, will use the same loop, and thus take their patrons into the very heart of the city. This will be a blessing unspeakably great, for, excellent as our cable system is, it is wholly inadequate to the demands made upon it. The Metropolitan Elevated, with its branches extending far out into the north-western portion of the city, will be ready to carry passengers in a few weeks, and it is understood that work on the North Side Elevated will not long be delayed.

Seminary Examinations.

The midwinter examinations have just ended. The young men acquitted themselves well. If there were fewer brilliant recitations than usual, there were more which indicated a thorough understanding of the subject, as the result of accurate and patient instruction on the part of the professors. Some of the examinations were in writing. The prize division in Hebrew, under Professor Curtiss, has read more than any preceding class. All friends of the seminary are anticipating with great pleasure the return of Professor Boardman to his old chair of systematic theology.

Vacancies Created by Death.

The South Church has been afflicted to an unusual degree this year in the loss of members by death. At a recent Wednesday evening meeting mention was made in connection with commemorative services of thirteen who have been called away. Since that time another beloved and honored member of this church has fallen asleep in the Lord, Mr. Henry J. Page, formerly of Cincinnati, and one of the most loyal men a minister ever had. He never failed to be in his place Sunday morning and evening, and at the prayer meeting. He regarded his duties to his church as among the pleasantest he could discharge. Prominent for more than thirty years in railroad circles, and universally loved wherever he was known, his sudden death will be mourned by a very large number of friends, and by none more sincerely than by those with whom for the past five years he has been associated in the South Church.

Notes from Iowa.

At the recent meeting of the German As-

sociation, Rev. Herman Fricke of Dubuque, whose church is the strongest of our order in the State, gave an interesting address upon his twenty years' work in Iowa. His Sunday school is the largest in the city. The removal of the German College from Crete, Neb., to Wilton, Io., has greatly strengthened the German work in Iowa, and will undoubtedly prove a wise arrangement for all our German churches. It will certainly be a feeder of the German Department of our theological seminary.

Entirely unexpectedly Iowa College has received a legacy of \$35,000 from Mr. William Blechhoff of Orange City, Io. He had visited Grinnell and made himself familiar with the college and its work, but with neither the president nor any of the trustees of the institution had he any acquaintance. Although spending most of his life in this country, he was originally from Germany. The church building in Grinnell has recently been greatly improved and its seating capacity increased by about 400. This enlargement was made necessary by the ordinary Sunday congregations.

The cause of church extension is making progress in Iowa. During the year sixteen churches have been organized, seven of the number the outgrowth of mission and independent Sunday school work. The work among miners has recently been greatly blessed. In Laddsdale scores of conversions have taken place. Bibles have been distributed in large numbers and the people visited in their homes. Last spring Superintendent Towle organized a Sunday school in the mining town of Mystic, and now a series of meetings has been held in this place with good results. At a cost of about \$12,000 the church in Dubuque has greatly improved and beautified its house of worship. Here, and throughout the State, Christian people are rejoicing in the power of the gospel and in the evidence of deeper spiritual life in the churches and a stronger desire on the part of their members faithfully to serve the Master.

Chicago, Dec. 22.

FRANKLIN.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

AT HOME.

"The Pilgrims," says the *Boston Advertiser*, "believed that the invisible things of this world are greater than the things which are seen. They believed that eternity is of more consequence than time. They believed that he who should lose his own soul to gain the whole world would make a bad bargain. They believed that plain living is none too dear a price to pay for the privilege of high thinking. They believed that he to whom any precious and pregnant truth has been revealed must utter it, or else stand condemned of high treason at the judgment bar of the King of heaven. They believed that a true church may be instituted by the voluntary act of a body of Christian disciples organizing themselves into a communion and a lawful state by the consent and co-operation of self-governing citizens. They believed these things practically as well as theoretically. They had the courage of their convictions. They dared to do. They feared nothing else so much as sin, and they counted no other shame so great as recreancy to their loftiest ideals. They said what they meant and meant what they said. For truth as they saw it, for duty as it was revealed to them, they braved the stormy, lonely ocean, endured poverty and exile, hunger, cold and death, a savage wilderness peopled by savage men."

The *Churchman* thought that the fact that Father Doyle was invited to address the stu-

dents of Union Theological Seminary was not creditable to the seminary, the students or the priest. Bishop Potter of New York has written to the *Churchman* protesting against the tone of its article. He says: "I do not believe that the 'mission of the Paulist Fathers is to seduce and beguile Protestants,' nor that the Paulist Fathers 'wear the Tammany collar!' That they would convert a Protestant if they could I do not doubt, but then I presume Protestants would gladly do as much for them. Surely, Mr. Editor, the divisions of Christendom are bitter enough already, and the Roman Catholic Church, both as an ecclesiastical polity and policy, has features from which we must needs gravely dissent; but it cannot be necessary to impute, in such a connection as that to which I have referred, unworthy motives of which, as a matter of fact, there is no smallest evidence whatever. I am in the confidence neither of Father Doyle nor the Union Theological Seminary, but I venture to think that the former is as capable of honest intentions as you or I, and that the latter, in seeking to supplement instructors in no wise 'incompetent to provide homiletical instruction for its senior class,' by reaching out beyond its own staff, was doing an entirely legitimate and eminently wise thing."

In view of the recent revelations respecting the inadequate salaries which men intrusted with large sums receive from banks and similar institutions, it is gratifying to find the *American Banker* saying: "Of course, the possession of a firm moral character by employers is, after all, the best safeguard by which a bank secures itself against the kind of criminality under consideration. The routine in which many bank clerks are involved may lead in time to spiritual degeneracy, and loss of moral incentive. This tendency is checked if the clerk possesses tastes which engage his higher sensibilities and the ability to afford them temperate gratification. He therefore should receive an adequate salary. But the lack of sufficient compensation is one thing and the palliation of crime, because of it, is quite another. That man is a miserable and inexcusable coward who, because he thinks he is not sufficiently rewarded for his service helps himself to what does not belong to him. But, nevertheless, it is an excellent precaution against the possible demoralization of a clerk still true to his better self, to pay him such wages as will leave a reasonable surplus when his bare necessities have been supplied. It may be difficult to establish such a standard of wages, but we think it worth considering if thereby the spiritual impulses of a man, who may be dwindling into a mere human machine, can be kept alive."

ABROAD.

The *Christian Commonwealth*, commenting on The Armenian Inferno, says: "Lord Rosebery has at last something truly serious to think about. The people at large are not sure of the temperament of Lord Rosebery. They are not quite certain whether he is actuated by real depth of conviction. This is a day for very momentous decisions, and these decisions require to be made promptly at the 'psychological moment.' . . . What England seems to want is a little of the old Puritan thunder which made a cowardly and cruel Pope tremble and obey when the Protector and his post-secretary sent England's message to the vile Vatican. The mandate was that the torture of the Protestants must instantly cease, or the boom of the British cannon would be heard by the Pope's own ears at Rome. That is, after all, the only sort of phraseology which murderous tyrants can comprehend, and it is wonderful how they attend to it. O, for one hour of Cromwell and Milton at Whitehall! One issue is only too certain. Should England be deaf to the wail of the Armenians, once more in history Russia will see her mission clearly adumbrated for her. She will march into Armenia, never to walk out again."

The Influence of Music Upon the Religious Life.

By Prof. Benjamin C. Blodgett, Smith College.

In M. Du Maurier's recent and much criticised book is a portraiture that, as far as my observation extends, has escaped the notice of the critics, and presumably also of the public, whose mouthpieces the critics are—a portraiture of great importance in the book, one of the most carefully drawn and artistically inwrought of any, but which is as false to life and fact as any lie can be. In the character of Svengali exquisite musicianship, sensitiveness to the very best and most beautiful that music has uttered, and the power to reproduce it with wonderful fidelity and effectiveness in his performances, is made to coexist with a devilishness of scoundrelism the like of which has rarely, if ever, been depicted in literature. The depths of this man's bestiality, duplicity, cringing cowardice and bullying black-guardism are laid open with the most startling clearness and determination, and all is made to consist with what the author calls his "phenomenal artistship." "It would be impossible," he says, "to render in any words the deftness, the distinction, the grace, power, pathos and passion with which he played." Those who heard him were conscious of "seeing deeper into the beauty and sadness of things—even into eternity itself." "Svengali playing Chopin on the pianoforte . . . was as one of the heavenly host."

And yet, the author goes on to say, "Svengali walking up and down the earth seeking whom he might cheat, betray, exploit, borrow money from, make brutal fun of, bully if he dared, cringe to if he must—man, woman, child or dog—was about as bad as they make 'em."

No importance attaches to the fact that when, in the progress of the story, Svengali is given an opportunity to display his musicianship it is discovered to be a superficial thing, concerning itself merely with the lachrymose rendering of childish ditties. Two facts are plain: (1) He stands with the author for a highly-cultured, inspired musician, and a despicable villain, which two characterizations may properly enough be represented as co-existing in the same individual. (2) The critics and the public assent to the portraiture as a possible one, and in this assent assert that true artistship has no necessary relationship to character, that the divine inspiration of a human soul to the discernment and representation of the ineffably true and beautiful and good is no guarantee that that soul will not at the same time be the festering source of all deliberate and diabolical wickedness, for the love of it.

It is as easy as it is safe to challenge M. Du Maurier to present a historic prototype for his Svengali, and it might not be esteemed as worth while, for its own sake, to demonstrate the impossibility of it, but one to whom true art is a sacred thing, in league with whatsoever things are true and lovely and of good report, can hardly be expected not to sorrow most deeply at the attitude of society and culture toward the monstrous deformity, and cry out against it as a true presentation of the common opinion, underneath all courteous *persiflages*, of the unrelatedness of music to the religious life.

But against this opinion, let us say, first,

that the nature and office of music, as well as the great, broad features of its history, prove not only its intimate sympathy with the best, the strongest and the purest in life, but its singular power to guide and help the soul that is struggling to attain them. No explanation can be made of the physical structure of music, or of the history of its development as an art form, except by regarding it as a progressive revelation to man of the harmony of the universe—the present essential supremacy and the ultimate universal domination of the kingdom of love, which is the kingdom of God.

God is its author and not man; He laid
The key-note of all harmonies; He planned
All perfect combinations; and He made
Us so that we could hear and understand.

All the utterances of music which the world has ever consented to call great, or to endow with perpetuity, have been the expressions of sentiments essentially religious, and the *répertoires* of such music have filled the world, so that no service of worship, no joyous festival, no grand heroic pageant, no gracious ministry of hospitality, no tender service at the grave of loved ones, need miss the comfort, the uplift and the spiritual illumination of them.

Music has indeed often been compelled to do other service than that for which it was ordained, but never without a protest that shattered its beauty just in proportion to the meanness of its degradation. It has no sympathy with vulgarity or brutality or lawlessness, but it triumphs when it can express the sentiments of peace, of purity, of hope, faith and love; it can indeed be dragged in the dust and compelled to do limping service in the utterance of the lowest and meanest of human passions, but its grand flights and transcendent outbursts come only at the bidding of the loftiest emotions and the holiest aspirations. If the world knew Handel only by his prolific writing prior to his marvelous conversion at fifty-five, it would never have called him great, but when the Spirit of the Lord came upon him, and revealed to him the unspeakable glories of Messiah's reign, his music soared into the heights and caught the rhythms of the heavenly songs, so that we who have heard his hallelujahs enter into fellowship with his grand confession, "I did think I saw all heaven open before my eyes, and the great God Himself, upon His throne."

In the second place, it is of great importance to remember that music is not a record of thought but of feeling; it does not contain or express opinions, but the emotions that underlie them; it knows nothing of creeds or orthodoxies or social codes, as such, but is all aquiver with the hopes and fears, the faiths and the affections of human beings out of which they are born, and which give to them all the validity they can ever have; it is a permanent record of the clear, true, spiritual consciousness, in all its vast sweep from the depths of humiliation to the heights of triumph; and being such, its primary appeal is not to the thought or the intellect, but to the emotions—the sensitive spirit, that is, the real center of personality—giving its character to all the thinking and acting that proceed from it.

Here are discovered at once the perils of music sensitiveness and its transcendent

advantages in the development of the religious life, and certain most important bases of discrimination as to the quality and proportions of music influence are at once suggested. As has been said, the affiliations of the art are with the sentiments that are noble and pure; it does not readily or easily adjust itself to the expression of those that are ignoble or impure, but so sensitive is it that, like human affection and religion itself, it has often been yoked to the car of sensuality and compelled to do service as the minister of Satan. To yield one's self, therefore, to its powerful influence merely as music, without reference to the quality of the spiritual personality which was breathed into it and which brought it into being, is as perilous as to commit one's thought and feeling unthinkingly to the fervor of religious excitement without a question as to its quality and drift or the *personnel* of those to whose guidance in matters so momentous he surrenders himself.

Nay, it is worse than this by as much as a pernicious or enervating sentiment infused into an alluring strain of music, like a subtle but death-dealing fragrance into the soft atmosphere of the inner chamber of the home, is worse than the noisy harangues of the sensationalist or the pestilent teachings of a false social philosophy, against which men and society can measurably defend themselves and from the influence of which a healthy mind that has been infected by them is sure ultimately to revolt.

Then it is possible for music that is healthful in its central sentiment to work harm to persons of excitable temperament by the extreme and unnatural nervousness and passion of the form in which it is set, and that there is a deplorable drift among many modern composers to this unrestful and protracted feverish style of writing is to be admitted. But, after all these perils are duly weighed, they are overwhelmed a thousand times by the vast amount of tone work that is the expression of pure feeling, sincere affection, exalted consecration, innocent and invigorating mirth, genuine courtesy, gracious kindness, patriotic fervor, courage, hope and triumphing faith that echoes in every path of life, singing its sanctifying message to every human spirit in proportion to its power to receive it, and engirdling us all like the atmosphere we breathe, which is continually replenished with life giving energy from the high mountains of inspiration and the

Unfallen, holy, religious sea.

"If music thus carries us to heaven, it is because music is harmony, harmony is perfection, perfection is our dream, and our dream is heaven."

This music it is, in the home and by the way, in the halls devoted to its formal presentation, in the public schools, the church, the nursery and the chamber of sorrow, using all the languages of earth and creating a universal language of its own, that is singing its songs of hope, courage, love and faith in the heart of humanity, diffusing more than any other or all other ministries the spirit of contentment and brotherliness, harmonizing differences, sweetening personal and family life—the very influence to

which, at last, we must look for the interpretation to mankind of the spirit of obedience and love, upon which, as incorporated into life, the social order rests, in the development of which in the individual life, salvation and sanctification consist, and which is charged in this world of doubt and dark with the mission of ushering in the latter day glory, when "the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

MISTAKES.

BY REV. A. H. QUINT, D. D.

I regret to see, in Pickard's life of John G. Whittier, the repetition of an erroneous statement that the poet was descended from Rev. Stephen Bachiler of Hampton in 1689, by the marriage of that minister's daughter, Theodate, to Christopher Hussey. The writer attributes the "eye, dark, deep-set and lustrous," to inheritance from this single Bachiler ancestor, which is certainly a remarkable loyalty to the theory of prepotency. Some years ago I made a thorough examination of the pedigree of Whittier's mother, Abigail Hussey, a native of Dover, N. H., for my own historical purposes. The records are absolutely unimpeachable, and these, to my surprise, proved the fact that the mother was descended from Robert Hussey of that old town, who lived at the time of Christopher, but between whom there is not the slightest sign of kinship. By the way, I found that Whittier was descended directly from the "cruel constable," John Roberts, who whipped the Quaker women out of Dover, under sentence imposed by the court. The poet had not known of this lineage, and was a little amused when I gave him the line of descent.

A different mistake was probably poetic license. In Whittier's poem, *The Exiles*, he tells how "bold Macy," interrupted by sheriff and priest while giving shelter to a Quaker in 1680, dashed with his wife to the river and, scoffing at their pursuers, took a wherry in which they rowed away from the Merrimac to Nantucket without waiting to lay in food or water. Unfortunately for the poem, Macy was summoned to court for his offense, and made a very humble explanation and apology in a document which is on record. A mistake here would be that of the reader who should suppose that the lively verses described a fact.

But such mistakes are of little account. There is no mistake in the poet's description of the mother's early home, the trout brook, the nut-trees, the boat-horn on Pascataqua. None in the wise love which shaped the character of the boy. None in the reverence which the man felt toward the Eternal Goodness. But it is easy to make mistakes before which genealogical items shrink into nothingness. I sometimes wonder, for instance, what proportion of persons one meets feel inwardly that the drift of life itself has been a mistake. How many persons, if able to begin again way back, would choose a different profession or occupation in life? I have had persons tell me that this was the case with them. Two or three of these persons were on the roll of ministers. And yet I think that they were probably mistaken in their regret. They have accomplished something in the Master's service. Some discouragement in the later years of life

has unduly affected their feelings. It is best, it is right, for every one to believe that a work chosen in a right spirit and after careful thought was really the destined life's work. At the same time, I must frankly say that I have never yet advised a young man to enter into the Christian ministry. I have always thrown back the responsibility upon the one who has asked advice. It is a question which no one can answer, save the Master Himself.

Certainly no unhappiness can be greater, save that of sinfulness, than the unhappiness caused by the consciousness that one is in the wrong work, and still cannot be freed from it. It may be that one has no heart in what he is supposed to believe, and yet he dreads a revelation which would carry grief to friends. Such a life is a sad mistake. But it does not follow that a life which is to itself a disappointment by reason of lack of opportunity is necessarily a mistake. That it was chosen, or perhaps acquiesced in, was not a mistake if duty demanded it. The highest opportunity is duty. The greatest development is duty. Opportunity and development in the year which this paper closes have been found in duty, great or small. Duty indicated by God's providence, and bravely accepted, although not what we would have preferred, is not a mistake.

I do not think that persons generally choose a life work. It chooses itself. An indomitable energy in youth may sometimes overcome enormous obstacles which seem almost to prohibit entrance upon some path intensely desired. But the intense desire had made the path a necessity, which allowed no liberty of choice. With increasing observation I grow to believe more and more that Providence selects the paths. Be contented.

Wrong-doing, however, is always a mistake. No apparent success in business, no achievement in public estimation, no fulfillment of ambition, and certainly no gratification of appetites, can make wrong-doing anything but an awful mistake. This mistake is one which hurts the whole nature. If any one of us looks back upon a record involving such errors, he finds something to regret. It is not a pleasant retrospect. There is a remedy, and but one. Yet that remedy will not necessarily repair a hurt which may have gone into other life. I think it needful to avoid the error that wrong-doing is only a mistake. Sometimes it has been said that sinful deed is only the stumbling of a little child learning to walk. This sad misunderstanding obliterates conscience. There is a truth in it, but not the truth. Peter found a truth in it, but he wept bitterly. The record is luminous with love when the messenger of the risen Master said, "Go, and tell His disciples, and Peter."

The mistakes which are most naturally suggested to memory are, perhaps, merely errors in judgment or unprofitable decisions when judgment was not at fault. It is a frequent saying, "If I had done the other thing I should have been fortunate." Perhaps so, perhaps not. When one acts according to the best light which he can have he has not made a mistake. At least, he has no fault of his to mourn over. But there are plenty of blunders in almost any life. I mean innocent blunders or perhaps careless blunders. One of the pleasantest tributes I ever had was from a boy whom I voluntarily tried to help out in his arithmetic. It was in the family where we had our home. He

would be careless and his thoughts would wander and he would guess at results. Of course I acted on the principle that he must learn to reason, and calmness and steadiness were requisite on my part. The remark of his which pleased me was, "You never get angry and ask me if I am an idiot or a fool." Really he was a bright boy. What he needed was kind and steady discipline. It is easy to get impatient, but it does no good.

God is never impatient. If He were, what would become of us? The mistakes of a child are not the defiance of a rebel. For the latter there is no remedy but by repentance. Through the former we may even attain the discipline which will transform them into successes.

The record is made. With thankfulness for what has been accomplished in spite of errors, we shall remember that we are disciples only, but disciples of a generous Lord.

SOME THINGS THAT NEED TO BE SAID ABOUT FOOTBALL.

BY REV. PAUL VAN DYKE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Football certainly has the merit of giving us something to talk about. The Japanese war has hardly been so much, and certainly not so vehemently, discussed as the recent spectacle at Springfield. And most people seem to agree that it was one to make the judicious grieve. Nor would any one care to write himself down among those who dissent from that opinion. But there are reasons given for it to which one may object without being included among the "barbarians."

There is in the talk about football a distinct tone of almost willful exaggeration. Started by the newspaper reporters to enhance the dramatic possibilities of two-column articles, it is deepened by those who desire to point a moral indignation and adorn their tale—the degeneracy of the modern colleges. For instance, take the paragraph, at one time quite current, showing that the percentage of wounded in the Harvard-Yale match this year was greater than in the battle of Gettysburg. This is doubtless true, but when we remember that all the wounded in the Springfield affair were able to enjoy their Thanksgiving dinner, and probably ate a very hearty one, the comparison does not seem very relevant to the subject in hand.

Then there is the not infrequent assumption that football is an undesirable game because it gives a temptation to lose one's temper. But surely it is a wholesome thing for a man to learn to keep his temper under stress and strain. "Why," said a Russian, who had seen a match, "they actually seized men and threw them on the ground." "Certainly," was the reply, "it is in the game." "Well, in the game or not, if a man did that to me I could not contain myself. I would fly at him in a rage. I would tear him in pieces." Is it not an advantage to the Anglo-Saxon boy that the intention of some of his games is that he should try hard to win, get hurt with a smile and lose without bickering or envy?

Nor is the fact that a sport is rough sufficient to condemn it. You cannot bring up schoolboys and college young men after the fashion of "The Misses Pinkerton's Select Academy for Young Gentlemen." They try it in France. And you may see young men of eighteen taking their exercise

by a daily promenade, two and two, under the care of a teacher. And the result is so bad, that, a few years ago, the French government sent a commission to this country to investigate our system of athletic games to see if the practice of them might not help to amend lack of self-control and vigor of character shown by their young men when the temptation of liberty first assailed them.

Objection is to be raised also against certain witnesses whose point of view renders them incompetent to testify as to whether boys and men are brutal or not. Pierre Loti, for instance, protests vigorously against the cruelty of hunting birds and beasts to destroy their bodies, and records with exquisite art and evident sympathy the story of a young man hunting a young woman to destroy her soul. And now comes Paul Bourget with the suggestion that our American amusements are very brutal. He says of football, "The brutality with which they seize the bearer of the ball is impossible to imagine without having witnessed it." But, in a recent book, Paul Bourget has displayed a moral situation so revolting that the man who could coolly use his skill as a story-teller and his clear and delicate style to develop it in the hope of pleasing his readers is not competent to decide whether any rough but honest sport is brutal or not.

After all, the point in regard to football is not, Is it rough, but, Is it too rough? For once admitting that a certain amount of fatigue or pain to be borne and excitement to be restrained is a healthy thing in boys' games—and most men who still remember their youth will admit it—the whole thing becomes a question of degree. A prize fight is brutal, the public sparring contests of many athletic clubs are little better, but who that knows young men will object to the influence of boxing among friends? As soon as we reach this point, it is clear that the conditions under which the big matches of football are played so obscure the question whether football is a useful game for young men that it cannot be easily answered.

In the first place, the present big matches place all concerned in a false situation. It is not the part of the two leading universities to provide a spectacle for the inhabitants of the Connecticut Valley, even if their own graduates from all parts of the country attend it. The gentlemen of Harvard and Yale do not appear to advantage when they do it. No one does when he is entirely out of his usual sphere of action. It is natural enough for a man playing a game of skill to like to have his sister and his roommate and his roommate's sister looking on. And the *esprit de corps* roused among the graduates by intercollegiate contests is of importance. But there is about the annual football shows nowadays a half-conscious sense of dramatic values which is very trying. It pervades everything. There is a *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori* expression on all faces, from the surgeon to the boy who carries the water bucket, and a cool spectator is a little in doubt after a touchdown whether he ought to listen for the *Te Deum* or look to see the captain kiss his hand to the audience.

These and other things are the result of the atmosphere which surrounds the whole affair. In spite of the glowing "stories" of reporters, the college football players are neither prize fighters nor posing horse

jockeys. They are manly and well-bred young men. But it is hard even for as honest a set of fellows as they are to take things simply in the presence of 20,000 spectators and the consciousness that every large newspaper from Boston to Chicago is waiting to print an account of the game.

It is not surprising that the young men of Yale and Princeton winced when they read the announced intention of Superintendent Byrnes of the New York police to regulate this Presbyterian prize fight and have 200 men of that highly refined force present "to stop brutality!" But in all fairness, when they exhibit themselves to the race track crowd to get money for their own luxurious training, have they not brought the grind on themselves? If they deliberately set themselves to make sport for the Philistine, can they object when the Philistine is amused in his own way?

That was a timely question at the head of a recent editorial in *The Congregationalist*, Have Our College Faculties the Nerve to Act? In the great silence which has heretofore followed all such queries, we may look in another direction, perhaps, for an answer to the question, What is to be done? The public and the press are making an absurd attempt to spoil our college athletes. But they are a sensible set of fellows after all. Is there no hope that they themselves will take this bull by the horns? If the intercollegiate football matches were played on college grounds, the sale of tickets restricted to college men, and the training simplified to meet this reduction in profit, the question of the propriety of football—at present too much obscured for solution—could easily be settled.

BOSTON CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

How the secretary and executive committee can manage to vary the outstanding features of the oft-recurring celebration of Forefathers' Day is a matter of some wonderment to those who have been in the habit of attending for a number of years the December festival in Music Hall; but these inquisitive persons are always sure of some novel device in programs, decorations or music, which, along with the presentation of a new list of speakers, gives a distinctive character to each recurring anniversary. Last Thursday night, for instance, as 700 ladies and gentlemen sat down to supper, they took up a printed order of exercises whose cover was adorned with a real steel engraving representing the men and women of the Mayflower setting foot on these wintry shores. In striking contrast to this scene was the picture on the wall in the rear of the platform surrounded by gay banners and streamers and furnishing a suggestion of tropical beauty and luxuriance. But lest the modern idea of plenty and comfort should be made too prominent, the names of Brewster, Robinson and Bradford and of Scrooby, Leyden and Plymouth appeared in large letters on one side and the other.

Ex-presidents of the club were numerous at the table of honor, and there, too, loomed up the distinguished form of Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott, whom everybody likes to look at, even when, as on this occasion, denied the privilege of hearing him speak. He stayed till the end, seeming to enjoy the evening hugely, and was kind enough to say that the celebration and the company were in no way inferior to the Unitarian festival which he is accustomed to attend in the same hall every spring. Grace was sung by the company, instead of being said by an individual. The prayer after supper was offered by Rev. C. H. Beale, D. D., and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. E. P. Blodgett, who had the enviable distinction of being the only man in

the house who had served one church as its minister for fifty-one years. The instrumental music was furnished by the Germania orchestra and was as enjoyable as ever, while Mr. Sidney Woodward, the negro who is such a favorite with audiences hereabouts, sang several songs during the evening.

Few similar celebrations have equaled this in the freshness of the thought presented and in the variety of themes, all of which were germane to the general subject. There was, perhaps, not as much story-telling as on some previous occasions, and there was considerably less conventional eulogizing of the Pilgrims, but phases of their character less frequently in evidence were brought to light. Pres. Jonathan A. Lane, starting with the idea that the Pilgrim spirit is the Protestant spirit, traced its manifestation in the lives and through the action of men who, from time to time, have antagonized what they have deemed to be wrong in church or State, conscious of their responsibility to God. He found evidences of this spirit among Roman Catholics such as Bishop Ireland and Father Ducey, and he cited a case in point in connection with the last municipal election in Boston. This same spirit he believed would continue to characterize the descendants of the Pilgrims.

Governor Greenhalge spoke with much force and earnestness, and it was plain that his heart was in what he said. He emphasized the fact that such gatherings as the one before him represented peculiarly the people, and that it is their opinion and action and not the utterances of a thoughtless and noisy mob that ultimately determine public policies. As a fellow-Congregationalist, though in the Unitarian fold, he expressed his hearty belief in a polity which to him stood for popular and equal government in church and State. He defended the Pilgrims from the charge of narrowness and illiberalism, and exalted the moral and spiritual element in their make-up, as the only force that guarantees the perpetuity of free government.

The Political Inventions of the Puritans was the theme chosen by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, and one which his ample historical knowledge and his graceful literary style made luminous to his hearers. Not forgetting the element of resistance in the Puritan character, he felt that their constructive and inventive ability ought to be more widely recognized, as instanced in their formation of political organizations and parties, in their establishment of a federal government and along ecclesiastical lines, in their institution of church conferences and associations of ministers. The town meeting was their most remarkable invention.

It fell to Dr. David J. Burrell to champion what would have been the unpopular side, but which he espoused so wisely and generously that when he had finished anybody in the audience who had a strain of Dutch blood in his veins must have been proud of it and the large number that did not must have become possessed with a generous admiration for the men who wrested Holland from the sea and its more terrible human invaders and whose descendants populated Manhattan Island. Dr. Burrell thought that the three distinctive traits of the Dutch are their honesty, their industry and their frugality. Moreover, their contribution to the world's stock of moral ideas was their conception of the freedom and equality of all men, of the necessity of popular education and of a God over all, leading and governing. Illustrations of his points he found in the history of Dutchmen on both sides the Atlantic, and these he presented with captivating eloquence.

No one who has felt the pulse of public opinion can doubt that the time has come when a liberal educational policy, irrespective of sex, is not only a duty but a necessity.—*Whittier's Letters*.

The Home

THE MOTHER'S CHAIR.

BY MRS. MARGARET E. FANGSTER.

The century's day had just begun

When the bride, as shy as a small gray mouse,
Came home one eve at the set of sun,
To reign a queen in a wee bit house,
A wee bit house but love was there,
And its throne was the bride's small rocking-chair.

Time faded along, and the rocking chair
Kept pace with the rise and fall of a tune
That the little mother caroled there,
Slowly and sweetly, rune and croon,
Mother and baby and rockaby,
As the busy and beautiful years flew by.

And the wee bit house was a crowded nest
That was left one day for a statelier home,
But the small chair stood in its place with the best,
Throne for the mother, whose'er might come.
Babies and babies were cradled there
In her tender arms, in that rocking-chair.

The years sped on like the waves in a race,
And small grandchildren fluttered in,
The dear old hearth was the rallying place
For a bevy of beautiful kith and kin.
Always, the center, standing there
Was the dear little mother's rocking-chair.

Like sifted snowflakes the days trooped on,
Till the mother heard the angels call;
One sunrise broke with the mother gone—
Only to heaven—that was all.
But, O, it was lonely lingering where
We knelt to her in her little chair!

And one of the youngest of all the line,
A gay girl, just out of college, sits
In that same old chair, and in shade and shine
A look of her great grandmother flits
Over her face, so sweet and fair,
As she rests in the prim little rocking-chair.

The Sunday Occupations for Boys and Girls, which have proved such a popular feature of our paper the present year, will be broadened in its scope hereafter in a way to meet the needs of primary Sunday school teachers as well as of mothers at home. In this way the two will be enabled to act in unison in the religious training of children and youth. The lack of such co-operation has long been felt by the primary teachers, who confess that the chief obstacle in their work is the lack of supplemental teaching at home. Mrs. Colton purposes to bridge over this difficulty in her own inimitable way, making the International Sunday School Lessons the basis of the Occupations, yet adapting them, also, to general use. The lesson this week, for instance, illustrates how certain fundamental truths, which have a universal application, are imbedded in the text of almost any Sunday school lesson. These Occupations, being wholly undenominational, are being extensively adopted by other than Congregational households and Sunday schools.

YOUNG GIRLS IN CITY BOARDING HOUSES.

Present industrial conditions make it necessary that a large proportion of the young women who seek self-support in cities should find temporary homes in lodging and boarding houses. Realizing the subtle dangers inherent in the freedom of these abodes, the Young Women's Christian Association of Boston and other cities provide a place for youthful wage-earners where some of the reasonable restraints of a home are combined with provision for material needs, and where a strong Christian influence is continually exerted.

But the capacity of these excellent institutions is limited and the army of girls pouring into the city in search of work in-

creases every year. Consequently, we now have in all our metropolitan centers a floating population of girls and women from twenty years old and upward who live independently in boarding houses. Most of these places are eminently respectable and the proprietors are particular as to whom they admit. Then what possible objection can there be to this manner of living, asks some one in surprise. How else and where else can the girls live?

The objection lies in its freedom. Liberty to go and come as one pleases, to admit men callers to one's room with no older person present, to be generally irresponsible as to one's conduct, inevitably beget a corresponding looseness in thought and speech which sooner or later destroys delicacy, that chief charm of womanhood. We do not imply that the moral nature of these young girls suffers any real stain. We are speaking of the vast number of self-respecting, intelligent women who are engaged in teaching, or in remunerative positions as State or municipal clerks, as stenographers, as assistants in benevolent organizations, or, perhaps, are simply students in our schools of art and music. This class, we firmly believe, are more neglected nowadays than any other in the community. They need no ministry to their physical well-being, no special moral restraint, but they are left to starve in social loneliness.

Take a typical case. A girl who has been trained in all the proprieties by a careful mother finds herself by the stress of circumstances the inmate of a crowded boarding house. The landlady is an estimable person, but too engrossed in household cares to pay much attention to the new comer. The more refined the girl's nature the less likely is she to make acquaintances readily. She shrinks at first from the easy familiarity which exists between some of the other boarders and suffers intensely from homesickness. By and by some young man, perhaps a schoolmate in the old home and like herself a stranger in the great city, comes to call. Even the parlors have been rented for the season, and there is nowhere to receive him except in the modest little room which feminine taste has made attractive. She has an instinctive feeling that it is not quite "nice" to receive him there and knows that the dear mother would deprecate such an arrangement. But mother is far away and there is nobody to care.

Harmless enough you say, but this ignoring of conventionalities is "the little rift within the lute" which by and by will "make all the music mute." Before the winter is over the girl's ideas of life have undergone a radical change. She laughs at her former scruples about entertaining young men in her room and receives them there evening after evening. She unhesitatingly goes to walk or drive with them on Sunday afternoons or to "sacred" concerts in the evening, and gradually neglects all attendance at church. A similar change is wrought in her views as to reading and amusements. She discusses The Heavenly Twins with young men as nonchalantly as she would talk about a sonnet of Wordsworth's, and learns to defend the nude in art or ballet performances at the theater in glib phrases, which she considers a sign of "culture."

What this girl needs primarily is the wholesome restraint of a real home. She may not be in danger of drifting on to the breakers of moral shipwreck, but she has

cut adrift from the safe moorings of family fellowship and has set sail on the broad ocean of free living. Is it any wonder that her noble self-reliance develops into a bold independence, and that she begins to take on masculine airs? The claims of this class of girls upon Christian women who are blessed with happy homes and abundant means are not half recognized. The time may come when Lucy Larcom's dream will be realized in our large cities in the establishment of small households for wage-earning women, in which the needs of their social natures will be normally met.

Meantime there are simple and direct ways of helping them as individuals. Let a certain number of women in each of our churches, who have homes of their own, meet together at the beginning of the winter and formulate plans for establishing personal relations with one or more of these girls who are shut up to a boarding house life. Then let each woman do for her particular charge or charges, in the way of social recreation, precisely what she would wish done for her own young daughter if the latter were a stranger in a great city. Naturally, this specific planning for the individual would include an occasional invitation to a Sunday dinner, or a holiday home festival, liberty to call informally, and a dozen little delicate attentions which every tactful woman knows how to bestow.

Until one has engaged in this form of ministry she can have no idea how rewarding it is, nor how many lonely souls crave the cheer which comes from sitting now and then at a home table and coming in touch with children in a happy family. If a girl, in the bitterness of feeling neglected, is inclined to be careless in conduct, she is far more likely to be restored by the sound of a blessing at the table, or by sharing in household worship, than by the ablest sermon ever preached from a metropolitan pulpit. A fuller recognition of the strength and tenderness of these home ties is the chief need in all our work for girls and women. Smother these sweetest instincts of womanly nature, or give them no chance for normal expression, and society becomes artificial and easily corrupted. Cherished and guided into proper channels, they make the individual strong to resist the temptations growing out of freedom of life in boarding houses.

"HOW WOULD YOU ANSWER HIM?"*

BY REV. W. E. HARTON.

I am not sure that I would answer him at all excepting in reply to specific questions. Then I would tell him the truth as it seems to me, honestly and frankly. Sometimes an older man feels afraid to speak with frankness his own views to a younger one, lest he may not hold them in poise with others which are kept well in the older man's mind. Yet it is safer to be frank than to appear not to trust him. Nothing is of so little help to an honest young inquirer sorely troubled with doubts as to leave him with the impression that the one to whom he has come for help thinks much as he does, but is afraid to admit it.

So far as his alleged pantheism is a revolt from a belittling anthropomorphism, I would encourage it. I would agree with every word of the young man's opinion

* This article is a voluntary response to questions asked in an editorial in the Home Department in our issue of Dec. 13.

with which I could possibly agree, and try by all means to find common ground with him. Then I would say: "This doctrine which we together hold is not pantheism—it is the great truth of the divine immanence. God is in all His works, and it is our glad privilege to find Him there and worship Him wherever we find Him. Yet we must not be so short-sighted as to worship the thing instead of the Maker who has sought to reveal Himself through it. That would be pantheism of a very narrow sort. God revealed Himself to Job in such a way that the old saint cried, 'Mine eye seeth Thee,' but it was in His works that he saw God, as God directed him. You are doing well to find God there, and the truth of the divine immanence only becomes dangerous when we fail to balance it with the correlative truth of the divine transcendence. Do not discard or hold less dear the truth you have already found, but balance it with other truth. The promise is that we shall be led into all truth. Let us not be content with a fraction of it."

Then I think I should be very careful to make him feel that he had my sympathy and confidence. If I had had similar trouble I should tell him so, and should tell him as though the darkness of that experience were still sufficiently near to give me a cordial fellow-feeling for him. I would not say, "This was when I was a child, and I then thought as a child, but now I have become a man. You also will outgrow it." I should try to place myself just far enough above his present experience to reach to him my hand. I should pray for him, but not at him. I should treat him as being still a Christian.

As to his relations to the Christian Endeavor Society I should say: "If your pledge has become a burden to you, you might ask for a time to be counted among the associate members. Yet there is probably a better way. You need all the help that comes from Christian fellowship. Moreover, the society needs your help, and your help will come in helping others. Go, and take part, reading verses of Scripture or poetry that express your own high thought of God. Make your new light a means of good to others, and be careful that that which God is giving you for good shall not be used by you to shock or offend others."

His pessimism is not dangerous. It probably needs fresh air and nutritious food, with perhaps a good wholesome book on philosophy. I would be careful to treat him as though I did not consider his case dangerous. I would rejoice that "he tries to be sincerely conscientious in his thinking, but wants to prove things to his satisfaction before he can accept them in belief." I would commend him for taking that position, and invite him reverently to put his finger into the print of the nails in the hands of incarnate Truth. I would remind him, however, of the limitations of proof. I would assume that a vital faith is clothed in these honest doubts of his, and would say: "Never claim to believe a thing that seems to your reason absurd, or which you cannot hold and be honest with yourself. You need not say that you do not believe it, but you may say with all honesty that you do not know. Meantime, be assured that, if you will to do God's will, you shall know of the doctrine in good time."

Then I should encourage him to keep diligently at some form of doing good. The

difference between good and evil, greater than the distance between the poles, he must keep before him as a truth in no way affected by these doubts and questions. Human well-being and divine approbation are on the side of the good. I would assure him that so long as he endeavors to do God's will in a spirit of loving obedience he is a child of God, and that matters of opinion that do not affect this, however important *per se*, are relatively unimportant when compared with this.

Finally, I should be careful not to tease him. God can be trusted to do His work well with an honest, upright young man. The experience through which he is passing is normal. He united with the church largely on his parents' faith in God and his faith in his parents. That, also, was normal. Like a house erected on piles, which must give place to permanent masonry, his faith must now find an enduring foundation of its own. The worst that is likely to happen is some slight cracking of the plastering which is easily renewed with better. It is a critical time for the young man, but he is the sort of young man who can be trusted to work out his own salvation with such help as we can give him, while God worketh in him, to will and to do of His good pleasure. But don't let him think that either to you or to God he is other than a Christian.

THE DECADENCE OF BRAINS.

BY MALCOLM THOMAS.

Last autumn a bright boy, just in his "teens," entered an academy of 150 students. He was not what would be called a studious boy, though he had always stood well in his classes. He was naturally full of fun, social in his tastes and fond of all outdoor sports, though not proficient in any one. His great fault was over-sensitiveness.

After some weeks in the new school it was evident to his acquaintances that the boy was not enjoying life as well as he ought. He was constantly wishing that he were a good football player, or that he could get on the baseball nine, and he seemed to be losing interest in his studies. At length the semi-annual reports were sent out, and he was found to be at the head of his class. The fact, however, appeared to give him little satisfaction, and when his friends congratulated him on his success he burst out:

"I don't care anything about it! If I could be captain of the football team or baseball nine then you might congratulate me. But it's nothing to be a good scholar. Nobody at the academy thinks anything of that! The fellows that can play baseball and football are the ones that get all the praise and attention. Brains are nowhere. It's all muscle! If a fellow hasn't got a lot of that he has to take a back seat."

"I'd just as soon be at the foot of the class all the time if only I could be real strong and beat the rest at games and such things. I often wish I didn't know my lessons anyway, for those big, strong, lazy fellows expect me to prompt them in classes and to let them copy my exercises and my examination papers, too, if they can get a chance. If I don't, they think I'm mean and say all sorts of disagreeable things about me."

"The teachers never seem to find much fault with the good players, even if they don't ever know their lessons. Everybody seems to admire them and they do just about

as they please. O, if you could just be in my shoes for a week you wouldn't wonder at the way I feel! I like to play games as well as anybody, but most of the fellows are stronger than I am, and they play so roughly that I don't have any chance. There's no show at all for anybody who hasn't lots of muscle."

Poor boy! no one could wonder at his feelings. In an age of muscle it is hard to have only brains.

Pondering over his case, I took up a newspaper and read of a Harvard student who had killed himself in his room the day before. The account stated that he was a fine young man, of good habits, and that he stood at the head of his class. It furthermore mentioned that he was very little known in the college, even among his own classmates.

I couldn't help wondering if this young man had longed to be an athlete instead of a scholar. Had he become discouraged at finding that, although he could lead his class intellectually, no one cared for him or admired him, but, on the contrary, many regarded him with scorn as a "grind" or a "dig"? Knowing that he could never be on the football team or the baseball nine in a community where muscle was worshiped and brains were despised, had he come to feel that life was no longer worth living?

These were only wonderings and surmises which were, perhaps, very wide of the truth. But we all know that we should never read of a football player, or of any other athlete, that "he had few friends or acquaintances and was very little known." In this age the muscular man is admired and famous; if he shoots himself it will never be for lack of adoration. The spirit which permeates our colleges has filled our preparatory schools and academies, until, from babyhood up, the one aim of our boys is to be muscular.

Few of us would wish to discourage the development of muscle within reasonable limits. We all admire strength and courage, and are eager to have our sons possess these manly traits. But when muscle is made an idol, when a young man of fine mind and noble character is made to feel that he is nobody simply because nature has denied him a powerful frame and lithe form, is it not time to call a halt? What will be the effect upon the morals of the next generation if brute force is to be esteemed far more than an upright life?

THE CARE OF THE EYES.

BY FLORENCE HULL.

Among the most common disorders to which we are subject are maladies peculiar to the organ of vision. The more serious sort are now treated with considerable skill by specialists, whose function seems to have grown up along with our progress in civilization, but the deterioration of eyesight among modern nations has been so gradual and so general that we have come to accept slight malformations and weaknesses as matters of course, without making much effort to prevent them. But some thought and study would enable us to avoid many acts of carelessness by which we bring grave injuries upon ourselves, injuries which are seldom wholly reparable, for science can do very little to bring back health to a diseased optic nerve.

The act of seeing is naturally an involuntary one. Whenever we are obliged

to make a conscious effort in order to see we make a demand upon our power of accommodation. Nature has furnished us with this power in order that we may bring the rays of light which enter the pupil to a focus at different distances, so that we may regard objects that are near by or objects that are remote. A healthy, normally constructed eye is not strained at all in regarding objects some little distance away, but the scrutiny of near by objects, particularly if they are small, puts considerable tax upon the power of accommodation. But we have control of this power and can abuse it if we will. We do abuse it when we read, write, or do fine work for hours at a time, and compel the tired organ to keep on adjusting itself after it has extreme need of relaxation.

It ought to be a habit with all of us, even students, to give just as much time to the easy and natural process of looking at the world as it lies about us as we give to the unnatural and difficult process of "poring over miserable books," to use Tennyson's words. And we should give as much time to resting the eyes as we bestow upon both these occupations together. Even the full quota of sound sleep, which few of us get, should be supplemented by little rests throughout the day. Closing the eyes for a few minutes at intervals is of great benefit, and upon opening them glance about slowly, letting the gaze settle in succession upon at least three different objects before concentrating it again upon the occupation in hand.

One of the common errors which contribute largely to the list of optical disorders is the careless selection of spectacles. Glasses which are not rightly adapted to the eyes do more harm than good. They should always be prescribed by a competent physician or oculist, and never be bought at random. I should think it unnecessary to utter a word of caution against using glasses meant for other eyes than our own, if I had not known a lady of unusual intelligence who made a practice of borrowing her husband's spectacles. Owing to this, and to her other fatal habit of buying cheap glasses of quack venders, she ruined her sight. Spectacles are either a blessing or a curse. Far too often they are resorted to merely to compel the eyes to go on working when they show a disability that indicates need of rest. They should never be worn an hour after their use has brought on a headache. That shows that they are unsuitable and require to be changed. Often it is necessary to wear a pair of temporary glasses for a while before permanent ones can be fitted.

In cold weather congestion, or a reddening and swelling of the veins in the conjunctivitis, is not unusual. In its milder form it is caused by a cold settling in the eyes, and may be treated by the application of bandages wrung out in hot water, or hot milk and water. All washes and teas are to be avoided. A little pure vaseline is useful if the eyelids are sore, but the most important treatment is to keep the patient in a warm, darkened room and prohibit all use of the eyes until the inflammation has entirely subsided.

In a healthy eye the blood vessels are invisible, and the lens looks pure and transparent. A yellow appearance is a well-known sign that the liver is out of order, and the general health has so great an effect upon the eyes that it is impossible for them to remain in good condition when the diges-

tion is impaired, or when there is fever or inflammation in any part of the body. They sympathize quickly with any discomfort to which the lungs are subject, and the inhaling of coal gas, smoke, dampness or dust is very injurious to them.

Persons differ essentially as to the influence of heat and light upon this organ which is so sensitive in all, but especially in those of delicate nervous organization. Some are only able to see well in a bright light, while to others a glare, or the reflection cast by a white surface, brings extreme discomfort. Every one ought to consult his own peculiar disposition in this respect, and either seek the full light or shield his eyes with smoked glasses as his inclination prompts. What we chiefly need to do is to pay more heed to those sensations of discomfort by which nature warns us of coming danger, and which we usually refuse to consider. Few of us reach maturity with our eyes in a state of health, for they are injured during our growing period, either through the carelessness of our guardians, or our own childish ignorance.

THE KOREAN BOY'S HATS.

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH.

In the land of Korea, where the Japanese and Chinese war is raging so fiercely, the hat is an important article of dress, and the queer styles of head gear which the inhabitants wear amuse those who first visit the country. The tall, stove-pipe hats of the men which pictures of the country represent are not by any means exaggerated. They are of alarming proportions and calculated to make the wearers appear tall and ridiculous.

But probably the most interesting, as well as most curious, feature of the hat question in Korea is that which concerns the different grades of boyhood and manhood marked by the various hats worn. The young Korean lad cannot wear a hat, but he looks forward eagerly to the time when he can claim that honor. The hat is the sign of manhood, and until the children reach the mature age of seven they must go unhatted. The boys and girls look alike until this period of their lives, and foreigners have difficulty in distinguishing them apart. Their coarse black hair is braided in a long cue down their backs and the tip is tied up with black ribbon. But at the age of seven the Korean girl retires from public life and is not allowed to appear again unless heavily veiled. The boys, however, enter upon the estate of manhood, and the long tresses are cut off and the remainder is twisted around a stick of coral or amber and made to stand upright so that the hats will fit over it. It is not compulsory for the boys to make this change at once, but it usually occurs between the ages of seven and fourteen.

After the hat is once put on it is rarely, if ever, taken off again. The hat is composed of an outer and inner one. The outer one is made of fine split bamboo and silk, and is glossy black in color. Its conical crown is about five inches in height, and its broad brim about eighteen. This outer hat is taken off at night, but the inner silk one, similar to our black skull caps, is not taken off even while the boy sleeps. If he enters a house the boy removes his shoes, but his hat remains on his head, and also when he washes or takes a swim. The hats are secured in position by broad black ribbons tied under the chin.

The boys and men wear a numberless variety of hats, of all shapes, sizes and qualities. The court hat is remarkable for its shape, which has an oval crown, and with a step in it half-way up. On either side of it is a pair of wings, and by the thickness of these wings grades in the rank of the court officials are marked.

Another peculiar hat is that worn by the bull driver. It is a mushroom hat, with a superficial area of about six square feet. While on the head it looks like an enormous inverted soup plate made of coarse plaited straw. This hat is worn for life, and seldom comes off, notwithstanding the discomfort it gives the wearer.

The mourner's hat is worn for three years after the death of a relative, and greatly resembles in size and shape the hat worn by the bull driver, only heavier, and has a six sided rim. These hats are so large that they completely hide the face of the wearer from view, and one must peep under them to see the face. The boys have many varieties of hats besides these mentioned. There are outdoor and indoor hats of endless variety, and a most interesting collection could be made of these unique headpieces by visiting one of the hat-maker's stores.

ABOUT NOTED PERSONS.

A little incident during the last days of Jane Austen shows her beautiful unselfishness. As she grew increasingly weak and was obliged more and more to lie down she improvised a couch for herself out of chairs and cushions in the family sitting-room, saying that she preferred it to the sofa. But it seems that her aged and infirm mother spent much time on the sofa, so the thoughtful daughter said: "If she should find that I occupied it in her absence she might refrain from using it at other times, thinking that I needed it." Such reciprocal courtesy and consideration makes home a paradise.

At one time Charles Dickens was invited to attend a Walter Scott party, at which each guest was expected to personate some character in Scott's novels. On the eventful evening Dickens appeared in ordinary dress, and defended himself by saying to his host, "Why, sir, I am a character you will find in every one of his books. I am 'the gentle reader.'"

In these days, when philanthropy has become the fashion, it is well to recall a rule which Elizabeth Fry observed in visiting the female convicts in Newgate prison. A friend who once went with her on these tours asked what the crimes were of which these poor creatures were guilty. "I never have asked them," was the noble reply. "We all have come short."

Governor McKinley relates an incident which illustrates Abraham Lincoln's simple faith in prayer. Talking over the battle of Gettysburg with General Sickles, the President announced that he had experienced no fear. "How was that?" said the general. "Well," replied Lincoln, "I will tell you if you never tell anybody. Before the battle I went into my little room and got down on my knees and prayed to God as I never had prayed before. I told Him that this was His country, that this was His war, that we could not stand any more Chancellorsvilles nor any more Fredericksburgs, and that if He would stand by me I would stand by Him, and He did, and I will. From that hour I had no fear about Gettysburg."

Frances Power Cobbe, though advanced in years, is a remarkably cheerful person, a condition which she attributes to good health. She says: "From childhood till now in my old age—except during a few years' interval of lameness from accident—mere natural ex-

istence has always been to me a positive pleasure. Exercise and rest, food and warmth, work, play and sleep, each in its turn has been delightful." And she maintains that the views and judgments of a healthy person are more likely to be sound than those of an invalid.

SUNDAY OCCUPATIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.*

LESSON FOR JAN. 6. JOHN THE BAPTIST BE-
HEADED.

BY MRS. CLARA SMITH COLTON, PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

I. JOHN'S LIFE. Tell his history briefly but vividly as a series of word pictures.

(a) Zacharias, the old priest and the angel in the temple [Luke 1: 5-18].

(b) John, the rough-looking and strangely-clad man, preaching such earnest words of warning to great crowds of people on the Jordan. One who heard him often was the ruler of the country, King Herod, in his rich robes. John told him plainly of his sins and Herod knew that he ought to heed his warnings [Mark 6: 20], but he was too selfish and cowardly to confess his sins. He did not want to give up his wicked pleasures and he feared that his proud friends would make fun of him if he should follow the teachings of the humble man John. (Is this ever the case with boys and girls?)

Herod tried to still the voice in his heart calling him to turn from sin, and he listened to the voice of his wife, who was more wicked than he and hated John so that she got him put in prison, and at last caused his death. Tell the lesson story, reminding the children of the two points that:

(1) John was ready to die because his work given him by God was done, for Jesus had come and was working wonders [Matt. 11: 2-6, 9, 10, 11].

(2) John did not fear death. His body suffered for a short time, but he himself went from prison to the beautiful city of God, where there is no pain or sin or trouble. Read Rev. 7: 9-17 and explain the Golden Text.

Herod grew more and more wicked after John's death and the people complained so of him that he was not allowed to be king, and he and his wife were sent to a strange country, where they died. People hated him then, and so do all who have heard about him. How Herod must have suffered from thinking of all that his wickedness had lost for him! But worst of all was the fact that Herod must be forever shut away from God. Those who will not confess sin and leave it can never go to heaven, for there can be nothing evil there.

II. CENTRAL THOUGHT. *Power of choice of good or evil.*

Herod seems to have been strongly moved to heed John's warnings [vs. 20 and 26]. If he had, he might have become a good and useful man. Many times during this new year we shall have two doors before us, one leading to the right and one to the wrong; not to such great sins as Herod's, but still to that which would displease our Heavenly Father. (Mention children's temptations in everyday life.) John was the help that showed Herod the right way. Our helps, to show us the way and make us strong to choose the right, are our parents and teachers, our Bible lessons and our prayers for strength to our kind Heavenly Father who is able and willing to help us in every time of need.

III. OBJECTIVE TEACHING.

Two pasteboard boxes about six by four inches in size. Cut off the bottoms, mark them like doors, then sew them on again so that they will swing. On one door write, "Pleasing God, Righteousness"; on the other write, "Pleasing Self, Sin." On two strips of dark brown paper, about four inches wide and two feet long, write at regular intervals the following phrases:

On one strip:

The Way Herod Chose.

1. Wine drinking.
2. A foolish promise.
3. Lost his throne.
4. Was sent away from his country.
5. A guilty conscience.
6. His memory hated.
7. God's anger.
8. Shut away from God forever.

On the other strip write:

The Way Herod Might Have Chosen.

1. God's forgiveness and love.
2. The joy of a clear conscience.
3. A life useful to others, making others love him and honor his memory.
4. Joy in heaven forever.

Place the boxes side by side in the center of the table. Lay the first strip from the back of the box, whose door is marked "Sin," toward the side of the table. Lay the other strip in the same way on the other side from the box whose door is marked "Righteousness." The strips, of course, represent the right and wrong paths. Set a little lighted candle in front of the door "Righteousness" and pin a little paper hand to the candle with the fingers pointing toward the door. Swing open the door "Righteousness" and set little lighted candles all along the path, teaching the verse, "The path of the just is as a shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

Let each child have a calling card marked, "My path for 1895," and after a suitable talk with them let each put his card through the door, "Pleasing God" and lay it on the right path. The lighted candles represent our guiding helps which have been mentioned. We shall try to be very careful not to open the door of "Self-pleasing" instead of that of "God-Pleasing," but every now and then temptations will get hold of us and lead us to open the wrong door. Open the door, "Self-pleasing," and show how the light shines through from the right door upon it; but notice that the further we go along the wrong path the fainter the light will grow, for we are going away from it all the time. "What should we do then when we have made the mistake of starting on the wrong path?" Get the answer from the children, "We should go straight back and enter the door of the 'God-pleasing' path." That is, be sorry *right away* when we have done wrong, and ask God's forgiveness *at once*.

SAY IT WHILE THEY LIVE.

Bishop Potter recently told the following story:

Several years ago some of us were assembled in Calvary Church, New York, to hear our testimony to the life and influence of the late Dr. Edward Washburn. I may venture now to violate the confidence of a domestic incident which transpired then, and which I think you will own to have its significance and appropriateness here. One after another, Phillips Brooks, and others like him, rose in their places in that crowded study to tell what they owed to the genius, to the high spirit, to the unswerving loyalty to duty, to the splendid courage, to the rare scholarship, to the philosophic insight, to the prophetic utterance of Edward Washburn. The testimony was done. At the door, all the time, there stood a slender woman, who had stood, during his life, nearest to him of whom we spoke. I never shall forget her face—the passion of it and the pathos of it—nor the power, tender but reproachful, with which she spoke, when at length we were still: "O, if you loved Edward so, why *didn't* you tell him of it while he lived?"

A Fig Cake *

made with

Cleveland's
Baking Powder

is fit

for a queen.

Cleveland's, the best that money can buy.

* It's easy to make. The recipe is in the Cleveland cook book, which will be mailed free on receipt of stamp and address.
Cleveland Baking Powder Co.,
New York.



P **DIE**

NONE SUCH

MINCE MEAT

Two large pies are made from each package of None Such Mince Meat. For sale by all Grocers. Be sure you get the None Such—avoid imitations.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

The Conversation Corner.

DEAR CORNERERS: This is the last Corner of the year. After printing hundreds of your letters, in whole or in part, you will be surprised to know that my drawer is still stuffed so full that I can scarcely shut it. Here is one big bunch that can go, although with regret, for most of them contain questions or answers or hints that are bright and suitable for publication. "Why not publish them then?" Simply because the writers have failed to sign their names, through carelessness or modesty. The latter is not a sufficient reason, for, as you know, I never print the full name, and sometimes omit it, as well as the town, altogether, or use the initials only—perhaps transposed. This may explain to many why their communications have never been used or answered. In the new year will Cornerers please remember always to sign their full names and give their full address?

These extracts refer to studies or collections of one kind or another:

FITCHBURG, MASS.

Dear Mr. Martin: . . . You spoke some time ago of *How to Know the Wild Flowers*. We have had the book since July and have found over sixty kinds in our walks. Most of them were near the road. Yours truly, E. L. B.

Other members will keep this book in mind for next summer's buying [Scribner's Sons. \$1.50].

ATHOL, MASS.

Dear Mr. Martin: . . . I read *The Congregationalist*, but like the question corner best. I wish I could join, but though I am nearly twelve years old, papa says I am too young. I belong to a band of King's Daughters, and we are getting stamps for the Baldwinville Hospital children. We are studying at school Montgomery's *History of the United States*, not the little one, but the big one.

Yours truly, RUTH C.

But you have joined the Corner now, Ruth—your reading it and writing to it make you a Cornerer; besides, 1895 is close here, and then you will be one year older than in 1894—tell your papa that!

ILLINOIS.

Dear Mr. Martin: . . . I am very fond of flowers and have three herbariums of forty specimens each which I have collected in the past three years. I have flowers from Pike's Peak, Cheyenne Mountains and other places. My brother and I are much interested in stamps, and we would like . . . I inclose a "Washington" for return postage.

Yours sincerely, FLORENCE W.

"Washington" returned to Illinois at once, carrying what these Cornerers liked!

NASHUA, N. H.

Dear Mr. Martin: Margaret H. asked if you knew of any one collecting sands. I have been collecting for about two years and have eighty kinds. I would like to exchange with her.

Yours respectfully, RENA P.

I saw a fine lot of sand this morning—in a cart, being distributed on the icy sidewalk; what a kind thing to do!

WORCESTER, MASS.

Dear Mr. Martin: . . . I have collections of minerals, stamps, money and pictures of famous men.

Yours truly, MYRON D.

That last collection is an easy one to make and a very instructive one when made. Leave ample space below each picture to make notes about the man and what made him famous.

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

Dear Mr. Martin: . . . I am much interested in the collection of stamps. I have a large number of rare duplicates, and a lot of birds' nests and eggs, shells, minerals, a microscope, etc., I would like to exchange for stamps.

B. F. B.

I expect General Washington will call on me often for B. P. B.'s address.

CAMPTON, CAL.

Dear Mr. Martin: . . . Do you know of anybody who wants to buy or exchange stamps? Your little friend, GRACE H.

Our collectors' list will give you the fellow-Cornerers who also wish to exchange, either by writing what they have or inclosing a few to be exchanged or returned. I do not approve of the use made of our list by two or three persons whose names are on it, i. e., sending sheets of stamps (not ordered) with large values attached, putting the receivers to much annoyance. Give such traders a wide berth! If you wish to buy stamps deal with some reliable firm, for instance, the one which advertises on our leaflet, or that gentleman whose notice was printed on our Corner page, Nov. 15, and perhaps afterwards.

Speaking of advertisements, the following letters show their value in a curious way:

STRATFORD, CT.

Mr. Martin; Dear Sir: . . . Many months ago some one in *The Congregationalist* wrote a complaint against starch, and afterwards published an article on his trials with fountain pens. He described one that would go on all occasions, but the wretched man did not tell whose make it was, so that we could get it. Can you help me find that man or get information about the pen?

Yours truly, C. S.

TREBIZOND, TURKEY.

Dear Mr. Martin: . . . I should? you oftener if I had a good pen. "Johannes Indignans," in *The Congregationalist* for Sept. 13, tells how he, like myself, had suffered many things from many fountain pens and at last found one that always works. Can you secure one for me? Mr. Swett in the Board Rooms will ship it.

J. F. P.

I remembered the article, but the editors—who are very scrupulous about revealing *nom de plumes*—politely declined to give the indignant John's address. But later issues of the paper—Oct. 11 to Nov. 1—insert picture and advertisement of a "Columbian Fountain Pen, warranted not to leak or ooze," which I think must be the same one, although I do not of course assert that it is. However that may be, there is a very singular story about the advertised pen, which these letters now invite me to tell. The pen was discovered by the Corner—in this way. Some time ago the manufacturer, who evidently was not a "constant reader," wrote asking if Mr. Martin was still alive and still connected with the paper, for in the issue of April 24, 1890, he had printed a letter referring to a leaky fountain pen and his comment, longing for a pen that "would always write when you wanted it to, and not ooze out its ink when you didn't want it to," etc. After reading that, the man "set to work to accomplish that very thing, and after spending thousands of dollars and years of time had accomplished it." The curious thing is that the letter calling out the comment was from this very missionary lady who now, four years afterwards, sends to get the pen, of course without dreaming that she had anything to do with its invention! I will add that I have one in constant use, and that it "never leaks and never oozes." Curious, indeed, that an accidental blot in a letter written years ago on the shores of the Black Sea in Asia should result in the invention of a new pen in America!

Now, will the Despot kindly please let me have room to wish all the Cornerers a Happy New Year!

Mr. Martin



Walked
150
Miles
in
60
Hours

Edward Payson Weston

says—In my recent walk from New York to Albany, 150 miles in 60 hours, I subsisted entirely on

H-O Hornby's
Oatmeal

without the use of any flesh food or stimulant. I personally selected H-O, because of its nutritious and digestible qualities.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of
**PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES**

On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great

**Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.**

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

"It's like
A Magic Touch"

said an enthusiastic housekeeper
after using

**SILVER
ELECTRO-SILICON
POLISH**

That it's best in every way is vouch-
ed for by nearly a million others
who use it. It's unlike any other.

Trial quantity for the asking or box
post-paid, 15 cts. It's sold everywhere.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 72 John St., New York.

FOR THE CHILDREN.



TEMPLE OF KNOWLEDGE,
for Sunday, Christmas and
Junior Work; 88 blocks. Teaches
the Ten Commandments and books of
the Bible in order. Map of Palestine
on reverse side. Folder of 150 Bible
questions, answers and references
Sent prepaid, \$1.00; single Folder, 5c.
Indorsed by Bishop J. H. Vincent,
and others. Agents wanted; address
with stamp, A. J. CHAMBERLAIN
& Co., Galesburg, Ill. Mention paper

The Sunday School

LESSON FOR JAN. 6.

Mark. 6: 12-29.

JOHN THE BAPTIST BEHEADED.

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D.D.

The writers of the gospels recorded not only deeds but the motives of those who do them. Their insight into men's thoughts and feelings is more than human, and so is their interpretation of the relation of these deeds and their doers to the kingdom of God. The study of these records points suggestively to that guidance of the Holy Spirit which distinguishes these gospels from other writings. It is wonderful in how few words the characters of these actors in establishing Christ's kingdom on earth are vividly described. This lesson is specially rich in instruction concerning God's presence and power in political affairs. We have here:

1. The boldness of John. This was a time when sin and sinners seemed to have gained the upper hand. Selfishness and corruption possessed the rulers. Intemperance, licentiousness and greed were increasing among the people. Dishonest men made fortunes and used them to support leaders who employed their offices to spread sin. Good men were losing confidence in the kingdom of God. Those who had fought bravely for the right gave way to despair. Like Elijah they said, "I, even I only, am left." Like John, they were ready to ask of Jesus, "Art thou He that cometh, or look we for another?" The condition was far worse than now, but does it not furnish parallels to the present? Do not rulers in our cities defy justice? Do not strong men combine to oppress the poor? Do not encroachments on the sanctity of the home and the Sabbath multiply? Are not righteous laws openly disregarded?

But though John thought he stood alone he did not falter. He denounced sin and fearlessly rebuked sinners in high places. Herod had sent away his wife and had taken to himself the wife of his brother. John said to him, boldly, "It is not lawful for thee to have her." Whatever the consequences, he must speak the truth, and that openly. What else can the servant of God do? It is our business to defend God's law. We have certain assurance that He will not suffer His law to be broken without punishment. God wants good government and He has the power. The only safe place is on God's side, whatever powers oppose and however they seem to prevail.

2. The respect of Herod for John. There never were worse men in office than these three Herods of the New Testament times. Their power seemed to be as unlimited as their wickedness. Even the Roman government placed no restraint on them for a while. They compelled the people to minister to their passions, to sustain their armies, to build for them splendid palaces, and they even directed the public worship of the nation.

Herod Antipas, the slayer of John, well illustrates the character of the whole family. He was the worst kind of an adulterer, and the woman he called his wife was worse than he only because she was abler. His court set a shameful example of wickedness to all his realm. He and they held drunken carousals provided with money unjustly extorted from his subjects. It would have been bad enough if they had brought in common prostitutes to amuse them. But a princess who set the fashion for the land took the place of such women before them, and they cared so little for the greatest preacher of righteousness in the nation that they were ready to insist, if necessary, that his head should be cut off and brought on a platter to the base girl who had pleased them.

Yet Herod feared John, because he knew John was right. He found no comfort in the idea of the resurrection from the dead, but he believed it. After he had killed the preacher, his conscience compelled him to look for some

Nemesis following him for his deed; and it came, though not in the way he looked for it. "Herod feared John, knowing that he was a righteous man and a holy." Holiness commands reverence even from heathen rulers. Herod feared the multitude also, because they revered John [Matt. 14: 5]. John perplexed him. Sometimes he heard him gladly; sometimes he wanted to kill him. Good men have a great advantage over bad rulers because even superstition helps to emphasize the warning of outraged conscience.

3. The success of the women's plot to kill John. Herodias had no fear of the prophet. Her hate was unalloyed. A bad woman is more dangerous to society than a bad man, for she can appeal to man's evil passions more strongly than he can appeal to hers. Herodias had prostituted herself to gain control over Herod, but her influence was not strong enough to persuade him to kill John. She did not hesitate to prostitute her daughter, also, in order to carry out her purpose. Evil-minded women are the worst of all forces in politics. Herodias chose the birthday of her paramour, took him when he was drunk, sent her daughter before him with a lascivious dance, made him take his oath to grant her request, and then held him to it. She used the faint shadow of the perverted conscience to which he still clung. Herod was pious enough not to break his oath, even though it led him to murder a prophet of God. Most bad men draw the line somewhere. They will be good in spots, even when as drunk as Herod. His guests, too, had a standard of righteousness and he proposed to keep up with it, whatever outrage he wrought on the law of God. Drunkenness, lust and superstition are just the instruments a wicked woman would welcome to gratify her revenge; and where these vices are unchecked no good man's life is safe.

4. Herod's failure and John's triumph. The worst efforts of the wickedest rulers of Judea were singularly futile. Herod the Great put to death the infants of Bethlehem, but the child whose life he sought was far away and unharmed. Herod Antipas killed John, but John's work was finished, his great mission accomplished, and his death was a happy release. Herod Agrippa killed James and meant to kill Peter, but the Christian Church flourished the more as his enmity drew its members together in love. The lives and the deeds of these rulers are remembered only to be execrated. The society they created was self-destructive. The new life which they hated and trampled on grew and flourished. In the records of Josephus, the historian of that time, John's death is mentioned only as an incident in the life of Herod. In history as now written, Herod's life is only an incident in the record of the kingdom which John came to announce. When will good men learn the plainest lesson of history, that evil contains within itself the elements of its own destruction, and that the kingdom of God has in it an indestructible principle of growth? Let good men take courage and fight intemperance, licentiousness, political corruption, all sin in Christ's name. "Fear not ye, neither be dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not yours, but God's." Our business is to keep at peace with God, to possess spiritual freedom in association with Jesus Christ and fearlessly to resist evil. Then the proudest head that lifts itself in the pride of sin will fall and leave us triumphant.

Y. P. S. O. E.

PRAYER MEETING.

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN.

Topic, Jan. 6-12. The Week of Prayer—What Shall It Mean to Us? 2 Chron. 6: 18-21, 29-33; 7: 1-3.

Much or little, according to our attitude and action in regard to it. A good deal will depend on our preparation, and consequently

on our preparedness, for it. Most of us have been expending a good deal of thought, time and energy in getting ready for Christmas. The events which we think highly of we are in the habit of keeping in mind for a long time before they occur. The Week of Prayer is less likely to benefit us if we come to its threshold with not so much as an idea as to what the topics are and a general ignorance respecting its purpose and the way it is planned to observe it in one's own church. Find out, then, what and where the meetings are to be; tell others about them, plan to set apart as many evenings as possible for them, and let no lesser interest interfere with your attendance. Then go prepared to take part and to receive a blessing. Here is a splendid chance for Christian Endeavorers to prove to the pastor and the older members of the church that they are ready and glad to sustain its stated meetings. Let, then, the enthusiasm of the Endeavor meeting be infused into all the gatherings of the Week of Prayer. Nothing could do more to draw young and old together in sympathies and aims.

Much, too, depends on one's idea and valuation of prayer. If prayer is an irksome duty, if it seems a relatively unimportant element in the Christian life, it is not probable that one will take any pains to observe a special week or a special day of prayer or even to maintain a family altar or communion in secret with the Father who seeth in secret. Our ideas about prayer need a tonic. Too many of us obtain only a harmful half truth from that beautiful saying, "To labor is to pray." There is a noble and helpful thought there, but the average Christian must have his times and seasons of prayer if he would not be swamped by the tide of worldliness which sweeps in constantly upon him when he is at his daily work. Against it the Week of Prayer raises a barrier of which we ought to be glad to avail ourselves, for while we are in the flesh we, as well as David and Daniel, Paul and Peter and Jesus Himself, need frequent and extended personal interviews with our God. They are absolutely essential to a healthful, growing Christian life. And the busier we are the more we need them. When His Galilean ministry was at its point of intensest activity, our Lord withdrew from the crowd and sought a solitary place on the hillside where he might commune with the Father. Said a quaint old Christian, "I have an unusually busy day before me and I must pray longer than usual this morning." Given a spirit like that and the week of prayer becomes an opportunity which one would not willingly miss.

Parallel verses: Neh. 4: 7-9; Job 42: 8; Ps. 65: 2; Isa. 56: 6, 7; Dan. 6: 10; Matt. 6: 7, 8; 26: 36, 41; Mark 11: 24, 25; Luke 6: 12; 18: 1, 10-14; Acts 6: 4; 12: 5; Rom. 8: 26; 1 Cor. 14: 15; 2 Cor. 1: 11; Eph. 6: 18; Phil. 4: 6, 7; Col. 4: 2; 2 Tim. 2: 15; James 5: 13, 16.

THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING.

Topic, Dec. 30-Jan. 5. What Spiritual Lessons Have You Learned During 1894? Ps. 51: 1-13; Phil. 4: 4-9.

At home, in business, from others, from God's striking providences.

(See prayer meeting editorial.)

PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM.

EFFECT OF THE EASTERN WAR ON CHINESE MISSIONS.

BY REV. HENRY D. PORTER, M.D., PANG CHUANG.

The war is from every point of view to be deprecated. The first great disaster alike to Japan and to China is the revival of the war spirit and the ghost of national enmity which had so long been in abeyance. The first and immediate effect of the war upon Christian missions is to throw the whole missionary work in the Celestial Empire under a cloud of suspicion, for the prevailing idea of China seems to be that all foreigners must be en-

gaged in this attack together. The strangely uninstructed mind of the populace is ready to gather up its ancestral hatred of foreigners and center its prejudices upon those who have come from abroad. The alarmed call for volunteers in every province and the steady tramp of old and new soldiers has daily added to the flame of intense bitterness toward every foreigner, whatever be his work or nationality. The Chinese government at once endeavored to forestall such an effect. The Imperial Declaration of War was a nobly dignified paper which will stand China in stead when the final reckoning of the right and the wrong of this unholy war is made. This paper was followed by a more significant one, informing the officials and the people of the empire that the war was due wholly and solely to a difference with Japan, and that all other nations were innocent of blame or charge in the matter. Still more important was the assurance that all merchants and missionaries were to continue their several pursuits or avocations without molestation, the government binding itself to the protection of each of these classes of foreign residents.

Despite the wide distribution of these proclamations, the ignorant populace cannot easily distinguish between one race and another. They merely know that in the dim east beyond Korea there live strange peoples of wonderful power and knowledge. They stand in fear of that power and hate the representatives of it wherever found. This will account for the frantic state of mind of the people in the interior provinces and the incessant rumors that fill the land that the foreigners have rebelled and are all running away. Within six miles of our own home most disquieting reports of the withdrawal of the missionaries and the burning of their houses have circulated. Nothing but the actual sight of the missionaries will convince many that we have not departed. And still we go about as freely as before the danger and with almost as little fear of molestation, though we cannot avoid some anxiety lest evil may come to those still farther away from protection.

What is to be the outcome of the hostilities? That the result will be still larger in its providential opening of China there can be no question. The young men educated in America who are fighting so gallantly against great odds will come to the front. The great Viceroy, when he has once more overcome the cabals and deceits that surround him, will be ready to leave the legacy of a great purpose—the placing of China abreast of the great powers—to the able lieutenants to whom will fall his position and power. And still it is impossible to predict any definite result. It does not appear unlikely that either Russia or England will be called in to gather up the fragments of a scattering empire. This would not serve to advance the Chinese in the ways of a wise progress. From our present point of view China must beget her own guides and saviors. There are many of us who think these can best be found among the men whom Christianity has aided to larger views of life and government.

There are those who might say with us living at the East that unless Japan is badly defeated she will be insufferable at home and abroad, and unless China is defeated she will find her devitalized blood still coursing through her sluggish veins. It should be the constant prayer of God's people that each of these great nations be restrained from further injury to each other, and that each be spurred on by hidden and divine forces to a nobler future.

OUR OWN WORK.

American Board and the Armenians. In view of the fact that the American Board has 177 missionaries within the Turkish empire, any utterance which it may publish regarding Armenian affairs is full of interest and importance. The position of the Board in Turkey is an extremely delicate one, and it has been

necessary to use great caution in communications to and from the Turkish empire, as well as in printed articles in the home papers or magazines. An article in the *Missionary Herald* suggests the reason why the American Board and its missionaries cannot take part in the public denunciations which have naturally followed the reported massacre of Armenians. We quote a few sentences: "Sympathizing deeply on the one side with all who are suffering by reason of poverty, oppression and misrule, our missionaries have yet been loyal to the government under which they have lived and have never countenanced sedition or rebellion. It is not necessary for them, after these scores of years of devoted labor for the native races of Turkey, to prove their sympathy with the suffering and oppressed by joining others who, at a safe distance from the scene of danger, are passing vigorous resolutions in condemnation of the wrongs inflicted. They are doing their best, amid no little peril to themselves; but our readers can well understand that, for the sake both of the helpers and of the helped, it is inexpedient for us to present in our pages a full statement of all that we hear and believe."

Life and Light. The Christmas number of *Life and Light* is unusually attractive with its frontispiece of the Dagnan-Bouveret Madonna, as well as other smaller pictures of the Christ-child, and two exceedingly interesting articles on Christmas in Micronesia and in Mexico. A contribution by Rev. Dr. J. H. DeForest on Christian Literature in Japan is worthy of note, while Dr. Berry's article on The Kyoto Training School for Nurses, with the fine, large picture accompanying it, wins instant attention. One is interested in studying the bright faces of the girls in their pretty nurse's uniform, while the teachers, officers and other members of the household are seen in the background. Since this institution was founded in 1887 it has graduated fifty-four nurses, every one of whom became a Christian before leaving the school.

For the New Year. The American Board Almanac for 1895, prettily bound and neatly arranged, is as acceptable as ever. It contains a large amount of general information on missions, including several tables of statistics as well as much matter relating to our own work and workers which makes it invaluable for reference. Great care and labor has been required to compile this little book and it ought to have a wide circulation among the friends of the Board.

THE WORLD AROUND.

A Valuable Worker Lost. The Eastern war is responsible for the loss of one of the most valuable and zealous Methodist missionaries in Korea, Rev. W. J. Hall, M. D., of Seoul. He went to Korea with his young wife, who is also a physician, in 1891, and after much native opposition they gained a foothold there and attained a measure of success. On the breaking out of the war between China and Japan, Dr. Hall distinguished himself in medical missionary work on the battlefield. He was prominent in the field of Ping-Yang, and it was doubtless owing to his work and hardships there that he contracted the disease from which he died. He was only thirty-two years old.

Studying by Phonograph. Those who tested the phonographs for studying French and German in the Electricity Building at the Chicago Exposition will recall the obvious advantage which this method of learning a language seems to possess over acquiring one's information, self-taught, from a book. According to the newspapers, there is a proposition on foot in Chicago to make use of the phonograph in familiarizing candidates for the missionary field with foreign languages. The idea is to do away with the necessity obliging young missionaries to spend three years in learning the language of the people among whom they are to work. Foreigners will talk into the phonograph, and then stu-

dents will use it to become familiar with the sound and accent of the strange tongue. The outcome of this experiment will be watched with interest.

Worth Reading. Several recent publications bearing upon missionary work or missionary lands and peoples are worthy of note. Among them may be mentioned:

Father Eells. By Myron Eells.
Protestant Missions. By A. C. Thompson.
Chinese Characteristics. By A. H. Smith.
Rambles Through Japan Without a Guide. By Albert Leffingwell.
Our Journey Around the World. By Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., and Mrs. Clark.
A Corner of Cathay. By Adele M. Field.

ESTIMATES OF MEN.

REV. DR. R. W. DALE.

Dr. Dale has that sense of the magnitude of the gospel, and of the interests involved in accepting or rejecting it, which alone justifies preaching, and there is a sustained dignity and stateliness in all his work which itself appeals powerfully to the mind.—*Rev. Dr. James Denney.*

MILTON AND SHAKESPEARE.

It is a bad certificate of a good religious book when it has Satan as its hero. I venture to think that there is some formality in the unanimity with which Milton has been received. Great as he is he is not one of the authors to whom we go to learn about God and man. . . . Frederic Robertson used to read Macbeth for weeks at a time; and it is not a very daring thing to say that the man who has been impressed as he ought to be by Macbeth or the Tempest has got more religious inspiration than there is in any two books, or four books, of the *Paradise Lost*.—*Rev. James Denney, D. D.*

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Society as it stands at present is different from what it would have been had Cæsar never existed. His figure still impresses us as the instrument of the overthrow of the republican constitution, and the Roman patricians, not content with murdering his body, murdered his reputation with the vilest calumnies. Some of them can be proved to be lies, others are without evidence to prove them true. Yet while he lived they were greedily believed by those who hated him. They have been kept alive by the appetite for sensational slander which infests the pages of history. They are accepted and repeated by the modern liberals, who regard free political institutions as the gospel of progress, and cannot speak or think too bitterly of one who, when he found the Roman constitution in ruins, reconstructed it upon other lines.—*J. A. Froude.*

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

A Puritan of the Puritans, he belonged to a period when Puritanism stood for reverence and godly fear as against profane and high-handed transgression. It was a Titanic upheaval, and the results of many subsequent years have been due to its fertilizing drift. . . . When the Puritan spirit shall cease to inherit the land it won for liberty, the land itself, exhausted of its first fertility, will be ready for the sub-soiling of revolution. Edwards sternly undertook a task which only sternness could accomplish. He was digging for rock and found bed-rock in the justice of God. . . . Hell fire was not too strong a motive when every man's cellar held one or more casks of cider brandy. . . . There was nothing harsh or unlovely in the character or address of President Edwards. He administered the terrible system he espoused with the tenderness of unreserved sincerity.—*Prof. John Bascom.*

It is the tendency of men of pure lives, optimistic nature and kindly sentiment to ignore the reality of moral evil. We are inclined to think that all men are good or want to be good, or at most that sin is only a disease to be pitied and cured. It is not true.—*Lyman Abbott.*

Literature

BRITISH AND AMERICAN FICTION.

There is some disposition in England just now to boast that English fiction is supplanting American under the international copyright law. It appears to be based upon the great popularity of *The Manxman*, *Marcella*, *Trilby* and *Lord Ormont and His Aminta*, English novels published during the season now closing. It is true that no American novel of the year has had any such sales as those of these stories. But it does not therefore follow that British fiction is supplanting our own. Such brilliant books do not appear every year, and it is very seldom that four such books come out in any single year. Probably four or five years, at the least, will pass before another English novel is published of any thing like such ability as either of these.

The only fair comparison must include several successive years and have some regard to the average quality of books. To select a few special examples is manifestly unjust. But, if this is to be done, it is easy to point to *Ben Hur* and to *The Prince of India*, General Lew Wallace's stories. *Ben Hur* has had an enormous and steady sale ever since it first came out. We have not full statistics but believe it safe to say that neither of the four English novels mentioned can have sold, or is likely to sell, more largely in a corresponding period of time. As for *The Prince of India*, it costs \$2.50, while *Trilby*, the most rapidly selling of the four British books, only costs \$1.75. But the sales of *The Prince of India* surpassed those of *Trilby* during the same number of months after its appearance which have elapsed since the latter came out.

The effect of the international copyright law has been to prevent the flooding of our market with cheap and poor reprints of foreign books returning no royalty to the authors. Fewer British writers have their works republished here, but those who do have received proper returns, which they did not always get before. And the same holds true of American authors and their books reprinted in England. English publishers are at some disadvantage because our law requires our books to be published here and sent abroad instead of permitting simultaneous publication in both countries. But this makes no difference to the author. American authors of any repute are all at work and are said to be making money. Moreover, our publishers are inviting manuscripts from them, which did not often happen, except in special cases, before. But there hardly has been as great an increase of the demand for either American or English productions as some people anticipated, and next year or any year may witness the appearance of American stories which shall take the lead of the English as much as these have this year taken the lead of our own.

BOOK REVIEWS.

CHARLES LORING BRACE.

The life of this distinguished philanthropist has been prepared for the press by his daughter. It is told chiefly in his own letters. When, as in this case, sufficient material of this nature has remained available nothing else can supply its place. Yet Mr. Brace's career was so exceptionally useful along lines of various institutional effort that it has been possible to glean freely con-

cerning him from those ordinarily sterile sources, annual reports. The work has been done with intelligent affection and is an appropriate memorial of one of the most genuinely and widely useful men of this, or any, century. Mr. Brace came of the best New England stock, had excellent early training, graduated at Yale in 1846 and undertook to study for the ministry but was diverted—how providentially now needs no demonstration—to engage in philanthropic and reformatory work.

His name is most widely known in connection with the Children's Aid Society of New York, which he helped to organize in 1853. It was a practical and judicious attempt to rescue or relieve, according to the individual need, the young in the worst regions of the city. Its more than forty years of diligent endeavor and conspicuous success have caused it to be honored and beloved throughout our country and even in other lands and to no one else is due its usefulness in any such degree as to Mr. Brace. He devoted his life to the promotion of its work and it is, in a real sense, his best memorial. It has been estimated that at least three hundred thousand children were aided by him during his career, and it probably is quite safe to say that this is a very low estimate indeed.

This volume therefore, and inevitably, is in some sense a history of the Children's Aid Society. But it describes Mr. Brace's personality and friendships, his travels as well as his toils, and his other labors not so strictly professional but equally congenial and creditable. He was an author of ability and high repute in more than one vein of literature. His volume, *The Races of the Old World*, published in 1863, is ethnological. His *Gesta Christi*, which came out in 1882, is a history of humane progress under Christianity which has become a standard. In 1890 his *The Unknown God* came out, a study and exposition of the divine truth to be found in other religions than the Christian. Each of these works is conceded to be of high and more than merely temporary value to the world. His daughter has succeeded in portraying the man and his career vividly and effectively yet unostentatiously, and her volume is sure of a wide welcome. There are two portraits of Mr. Brace. [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.]

POEMS.

Here are seven volumes of verse. Three or four are of comparatively high quality. For instance, a pretty book whose covers conform to, if they have not suggested, its title, *In Russet and Silver* [Stone & Kimball. \$1.00], contains several scores of Edmund Gosse's poems. Some skim quite lightly over the surface of things but others offer profound suggestions and all are tuneful in a high degree. Mr. Gosse's poetical work thus far will not alone win him a literary immortality but it is graceful and sometimes striking and in these days it takes good rank.—Another attractive looking volume proves to be *The Wind in the Clearing and Other Poems* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25] and the poet is Mr. R. C. Rogers. It includes a considerable variety of topic, treatment and inspiration. Sometimes, and in the simpler productions, the poet does himself credit and the reader yields to the charm of his song. But much of the poetry seems to have been written more because the author felt that it would be pleasant to write it than because it was difficult to keep from writing it.

The Story of Portus and Songs of the Southland [Charles W. Moulton. \$1.00], by Mary H. Leonard, has two divisions, as the title indicates. *The Story of Portus* has for its theme a negro's fidelity to his master's family in the war. It is long and is not rendered poetry by being printed in short lines. But it would read more smoothly if treated like other prose. The songs reveal more talent for rhyming in the author and some—Christopher Gadsden, for instance—have a vigorous ring and really are of good quality. But we cannot give the book as a whole high praise.—*Penrhyn's Pilgrimage* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00] is by Arthur Peterson, U. S. N. It is made up of poems suggested by experiences in Japan and other foreign lands. It does not contain verse of a very lofty quality.—*Because I Love You* [Lee & Shepard. \$1.50], compiled by Anna E. Mack, reveals its theme in its title. It is a compilation of poems of love from the works of many eminent authors. It has been compiled with good judgment and there is no sickly sentimentalism. It is printed and bound very prettily.

There is an absence of pretension in F. L. Hosmer and W. C. Gannett's second series of poems on *The Thought of God in Hymns and Poems* [Roberts Bros. \$1.00] which wins them a ready examination and this proves them to be well worth careful reading. They are simple but thoughtful and musical and they appeal to what is best in the reader. They will afford much gratification to all who appreciate sterling work.—The contents of Rev. Samuel Longfellow's *Hymns and Verses* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00] have mostly been printed before, but it was well to reprint them thus together. The collection is a rich and profitable one for the reader. One of the hymns is that written for the ordination service of Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale.

STORIES.

Charles Dudley Warner's novel, *The Golden House* [Harper & Bros. \$2.00], is complete as a serial and has come out in volume form. It is a story of New York society life and is based upon shrewd studies of actual conditions. We like it. It deals with the superficiality and frivolity of modern society frankly and shows the corrupting and even ruinous influences which beset young and old alike. Yet it pictures with equal skill and force the underlying truth, honor and loyalty to noble ideals which no wealth or pleasure or engrossment in business can wholly overshadow and which are the salvation of society. The delicate and adroit skill of the author in shaping his materials around the backbone of his plot is hardly evident to most readers at once. It is too subtle and unobtrusive. But the story stays in one's mind and prompts reflection upon its features, and this reveals by degrees its masterly workmanship.—A very different and much less elaborate yet an almost equally graceful and picturesque piece of work is *A Hilltop Summer* [Lee & Shepard. \$1.25], by Alyn Y. Keith. It is a study of rural New England character and conversation, and is full of humor, pathos and good common sense. Some skill in reproducing the local flavor of the talk is apparent, there are superior illustrations and the book is bound to be one of the favorites.—Two of Hezekiah Butterworth's short stories, *The Parson's Miracle* [Estes & Lauriat. 50 cents] and *My Grandmother's Grandmother's Christmas Cradle* make a

neat little book bearing the former title and prettily illustrated.

The Land of the Changing Sun [Merriam Co. 75 cents], by W. N. Harben is a daring but quite well executed flight into the realm of fancy. The author imagines a highly civilized people in the middle of our earth and his story is in the vein of Jules Verne's or Rider Haggard's. Suffice it to say that it is decidedly entertaining and not so apparently improbable for the most part as to destroy the reader's temporary illusion.—*A Husband of No Importance* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents], by Rita, is of comparatively trifling importance from every point of view, and needs no further mention.—George Paston's *A Bread and Butter Miss* [Harper & Bros. \$1.00] is much below the average quality of the publications of this house. It is crude as a piece of literary work and not specially interesting. Its principal merit, if it be a merit, is the distinctness with which the coarseness of much modern English society life is portrayed.—*St. John's Wooing*, by Mary C. McClelland, and *Ministers of Grace*, by Eva W. McGlasson, are published by the Harpers at a dollar each in their series of Little Novels and so are Brander Matthews's *The Royal Marine* and J. L. Allen's *A Kentucky Cardinal*. They are magazine stories and are small enough to be easily held or packed and will be popular with travelers. Each story is well wrought in plot and development and full of living interest.

Mr. L. E. Opdycke has translated eight short stories by Demetrios Bikélas into English, H. A. Huntington supplying a useful introductory sketch of the author. They make a neat book called *Tales from the Ægean* [A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.00] and the reader would welcome more from the same source. They appear to have been well translated and certainly are exceedingly fresh and entertaining while they possess real literary merit.—*Jewish Tales* [A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.00], by L. von S. Masoch, is a similar volume containing many more but much shorter tales gathered from many lands. They range from the most gay and merry to the sad and even tragic. They are related simply and touchingly, often with genuine art. The book will inform most readers of many facts in Jewish life of which probably they are now unaware.

A number of intended Sunday school stories are sent us. We cannot approve of them as heartily as we should like to. Yet most of them are of fair quality. One is Julia McN. Wright's *Ragweed* [Presb. Board of Pub. \$1.35]. It deals with plain, homely people in a plain, homely fashion, but is in touch with genuine humanity and offers many uplifting suggestions.—Another is *Enchanted Ground* [E. & J. B. Young & Co. 80 cents], by Catharine E. Smith. Here there is plenty of piety but it has too much sentiment mixed with it. There is some fairly good portrayal of character, but the religion in the book seems to lead up to matrimony as its climax too purposely. By the way on the outside front cover there is a picture representing a young man embracing a young woman on a hill-top with a glaring sun as a background and at their feet the letters S. P. C. K., the initials of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the English publishers of the book. Is it to be understood that the picture is a new design adopted by the society?—Dr. G. R. Wynne's *Crossing the Ferry*,

or *From Old England to New Brunswick* [E. & J. B. Young. 80 cents] is quite sensational in spots but wholesome and of useful influence.—Lady Dunboyne's *Master Molyneux* [E. & J. B. Young & Co. 60 cents], might be characterized in similar terms.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Another book of East Indian popular tales is out. It is the combined work of Mrs. Flora A. Steel and Major R. C. Temple, the former having reproduced the narratives as told by the natives, after much careful investigation and comparison, and the latter having supplied annotations, etc. There are spirited illustrations by J. L. Kipling. It is the same book which appeared as *Wide Awake Stories* some ten years since, and the fact should not be ignored as it is in the volume itself. Its contents are of a high order in their class and the book will be a favorite. The notes, etc., are too mature for the young, but a useful addition to the value of the book as a contribution to folk-lore.—Mr. Howard Pyle's *Twilight Land* [Harper & Bros. \$2.50] contains seventeen or eighteen fairy stories, most of them fairly good but none of them possessing the charm of the real article as found in the old standard collections. It takes the Oriental mind to compose such stories and the Occidental can only succeed in translating them satisfactorily, and not always in that. Mr. Pyle, perhaps, has done as well as most of us could have done and the children may not detect the lack of the true flavor. The book is gotten up handsomely and has many illustrations.

Miss Braddon's pretty story, *The Christmas Hirelings* [Harper & Bros. \$1.25], was printed first in last year's Christmas number of *The Ladies' Pictorial*, and became widely known in that manner. It is a graceful and successful working out of a novel and pleasant conception. One of the characters is especially striking—an unusual feature in a book of the sort. The volume contains a few spirited illustrations.—Messrs. E. & J. B. Young & Co. have sent us *Only a Lad* [80 cents], by Margaret Keston. It is another English story, simple, vigorous and touching, and with a distinct religious tone yet without any offensive parade of religion. It will be liked by the young.—*Things Will Take a Turn* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00] is a revised edition of one of the earlier productions of Beatrice Harraden, author of *Ships That Pass in the Night*. In spite of a certain degree of priggishness in the little heroine, the book is much more wholesome than the more morbid but more famous later volume. It is a story which will please and benefit the children.—*Tony, the Story of a Waif* [Charles H. Banes] tells of a newsboy and his fortunes. It is touching and telling and will prompt many good impulses. But we do not like the type in which it is printed. It is too hard to be read. There are illustrations.

Mrs. Izora C. Chandler is the writer of *Three of Us* [Hunt & Eaton. \$2.00] and the three are Barney, Cossack and Rex, a bulldog, a wolfhound and a St. Bernard. The book tells of interesting people, too, but its chief interest lies in the dogs. They are worth reading about and the boys and girls will like the book and be the kinder to their dogs for having read it.—Eugene Field's little book of poems should come in here somewhere. It is called *Love Songs of Childhood* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00].

It is full of his attractive poetry for boys and girls and about them. He understands well how to make his lines jingle merrily in that fashion irresistible to the children, and such a book is quite sure to be a household favorite as it becomes known.

TEXT BOOKS.

A number of those before us treat of English Literature. One is Mr. J. L. Robertson's *History of English Literature* [Harper & Bros. \$1.25]. It is too short a treatise to do adequate justice to so large a theme. But in spite of its necessary sketchiness it is a valuable and useful book. It gives the usual outlines together with illustrative material, some criticism, etc., and is well planned and indexed.—Two others are aids to the study of this branch. Mr. F. V. N. Painter's *Introduction to English Literature* [Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. \$1.25] aims to teach the literature itself rather than facts about it, and to avoid both the Scylla of a vast outline necessarily scanty in details and the Charybdis of a mere collection of biographical and illustrative items about successive authors. Apparently he has succeeded fairly well.—Mr. H. S. Pancoast's *Introduction to English Literature* [Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25] is the outgrowth of the author's former book *Representative English Literature*, illustrates the same principle, giving a series of English masterpieces in a general setting of historical and critical comment, and has some two hundred pages of new material. All the selections and notes of the former volume are omitted.

Prof. W. E. Simonds's *Introduction to the Study of English Fiction* [D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.00] is a modest but excellent little book. It offers no attempt at formal biography or scientific criticism but in a simple and straightforward fashion discusses and illustrates his topic intelligently and effectively. His book also is exceptionally tasteful in appearance.—The other volumes which lie at hand are readers. Five have come from the American Book Company. They are Sir Walter Scott's *Woodstock* [60 cents]; George Eliot's *Silas Marner* [30 cents]; and Macaulay's *Essay on John Milton*, Milton's *L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus and Lycidas*, and Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* [Each 20 cents]. They all belong to the Eclectic English series and are in its usual neat form.—Messrs. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn also have sent in several volumes in the same class. Mr. W. W. Rupert's *Geographical Reader* [65 cents] is well adapted to supplement the ordinary geography and fix its lessons in mind. It is well arranged and illustrated. *The Merchant of Venice* [35 cents] also has been edited by Katharine Lee Bates, Goldsmith's *Traveler and Deserted Village* by W. F. Gregory, and Tennyson's *Elaine* [Each 25 cents] by Fanny M. McCauley. The last three are issues in the Students' Series of English Classics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emily Dickinson's Letters [Roberts Bros. \$2.00], edited by Mabel L. Todd, fill two small, attractively printed volumes. They will cause different impressions in different readers. All will agree as to their individuality, their usual geniality, their sprightliness, their frequent piquancy of suggestion not less than of expression, and the occasional profundity of thought. Many will see nothing in them but these commenda-

ble qualities. It is equally sure that others will find in them an evident artificiality, as though the writer were posing for literary effect, and straining somewhat at times in the effort, and apparently these can point in justification to the rough draft of a letter to Mrs. Jackson. Here a number of words have been substituted for others, as though in an effort to correct the style and into a more peculiar, and even a unique, diction. One or two sentences are simply incoherent. If the existence of this corrected rough draft be proof of the habit of thus revising such familiar letters, the author hardly can be acquitted of some measure of intellectual affectation. Only her surviving intimates can be aware of the truth. But nobody will be to blame for gaining either impression of her from her letters, and it is probable that she deliberately cultivated eccentricity. The letters are collected from those written to a considerable number of friends and touch upon such themes as happened to interest her, largely personal.

Japan continues to be a favorite theme with those writers who know anything about the country. Mr. Percival Lowell is one of the best informed Americans and also possesses a literary gift which helps to render his *Occult Japan* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.75] an exceptional book. It is an esoteric study of Japanese personality and possession. Mr. Lowell became interested in studying the pilgrimages, alleged miracles, possessions and other external features of the Japanese religious beliefs and customs, but went much deeper than this. Not many foreigners have penetrated as deeply as he into the inner regions of the Japanese mind, and from these he reasons his way out again in a striking, although not always convincing, fashion. His pages are too philosophical to be popular and sometimes one is a little in doubt as to his meaning. But the reader who knows anything of the science of comparative religions will enjoy the more abstruse passages of the book and everybody will appreciate the purely descriptive portions. There are three or four pictures.

Students of our literature cannot fail to enjoy greatly a new book, *American Writers of Today* [Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.50], by Prof. H. C. Vedder, who also is a veteran journalist. In these chapters he offers studies of Stedman, Parkman, Howells, James, Warner, Aldrich, Mark Twain, Crawford, Mrs. Burnett, Charles Egbert Craddock, Mrs. Phelps-Ward, Mrs. Whitney, Bret Harte, Dr. Hale, Edmund Eggleston, Cable, Stoddard, Stockton and Joaquin Miller. A better title would have been *Some American Writers*, etc., for his list will not be universally accepted by any means atypical. Why he should have included Miller, not to mention one or two others, while omitting Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Deland, R. W. Gilder, Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Nelson Page and E. P. Roe, for example, is not easily understood. But it is something to be thankful for that he has left out Walt Whitman. The critical and descriptive work in his pages, however, is of a high order. He is penetrating, just and frank in criticism, and shows an unusual power of clear and vivid characterization. Biographical material is introduced to some extent but is not a leading feature of the work. The volume would do useful service as a text-book, so far as it goes, but it is equally well suited to become a popular addition to the library.

The famous Brook Farm community was a success for a time and an interesting and instructive social experiment in spite of its failure. Apparently the command of larger capital would have prolonged its existence, at any rate so long as Mr. Ripley and a few other leading spirits retained control. Whether their places could have been filled successfully is open to some doubt. The author of *Brook Farm Historic and Personal Memoirs* [Arena Publishing Co. \$2.00] is Dr. J. T. Codman, who was a member of the community for some two years. He draws a very pleasant picture of the life there, describes vividly the prominent personages, and reveals an almost idyllic, even if not remarkably comfortable, state of things. His narrative sometimes grows prolix but retains interest to the end, and it makes plain the noble purpose and lofty character of the founders of the scheme.—Heine, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, F. W. Robertson and Philip Marston—these are the themes of Coulson Kernahan's somewhat unusual book, *Sorrow and Song* [J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25]. The papers are not new, but have been rewritten. They exhibit an almost uncanny penetration at times and a highly developed power of concentration in expression. The volume contains criticism, pure and simple, the outcome of an evidently gifted and brilliant but perhaps not normally cheerful mind. It is sensational, but not in the low sense of the word.

Helen Shipton has conceived very well and carried out quite successfully the idea of a practical experiment in socialism made by one man, with more or less co-operation from a few relatives and friends. He undertakes to practice certain Scriptural injunctions quite literally and of course runs up speedily against social usages and conventions. He is a hero in his way and wins the reader's hearty admiration. Considerable ingenuity is shown in marshaling the events in the plot and also a good degree of narrative power. The story is decidedly interesting. It is called *A Hero's Experiment* [E. & J. B. Young & Co. \$1.00].—Of interest chiefly to persons bearing that name the *Genealogy of the Bridgman Family* [Joseph C. Bridgman. \$2.00] is, nevertheless, like every good piece of historical writing, a desirable production from the point of view of its general usefulness. It traces the line from its progenitor James, who came to this country about 1640, through its four main branches, which have ramified all over the country for ten successive generations to the present day. The family has had its due share of men and women whose attainments and services in both religious and secular callings have reflected honor upon it. The text of this well-edited volume is embellished with numerous photographs and several of the ancestral homesteads are also reproduced.

The author of *Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter* [A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50] is G. P. A. Healy, the distinguished artist. He has told first the story of his life, briefly but entertainingly and then has described a number of his friends and sitters. He has had a large acquaintance among eminent people and has painted many such and evidently has retained the cordial friendship of all who have come to know him. His story is the not unusual one of humble origin, scanty advantages, persistent endeavor, and hopefulness and courage crowned by success. His portrait and those of several of

his friends adorn the book.—*Schools and Masters of Sculpture* [D. Appleton & Co. \$3.00], by A. G. Radcliffe, is a compilation and condensation of a great mass of material which appears to be judiciously made and to be trustworthy as it also is readable. It will serve usefully as a handbook. Its chapters are successive studies of Egyptian, Assyrian, Asiatic, Greek, Roman Early Christian, mediæval and modern sculpture and some illustrations increase its value.

Some twenty of Miss Agnes Repplier's delightful essays compose another volume entitled *In the Dozy Hours and Other Papers* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25]. Miss Repplier has an unusual power of uttering fresh and pungent reflections in a piquant, spicy manner which does not lack dignity yet is decidedly amusing. Unless we are much mistaken readers of the *Atlantic Monthly* will recognize some of these papers and be glad to see them again. They deal with subjects suggested by everyday life, for the most part, but are unconventional and striking. The book is just suited to lie on one's table where it may be taken up and enjoyed in odd half hours. But it sets one to thinking while it entertains.—Mrs. Fields's *A Shelf of Old Books* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50] also contains reprinted articles, we believe, but here freely and admirably illustrated. There are three of them, entitled Leigh Hunt, Edinburgh, and from Milton to Thackeray. They are rich in personal and other recollections and memoranda about eminent English authors and publishers and abound in interest. The illustrations consist largely of portraits and facsimiles of handwriting and the volume, which is bound tastefully, will be a very acceptable library companion.—*The Humour of Spain* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25], a companion to French Humour, German Humour, etc., already published, contains a large number of selections by Susette M. Taylor from a large number of Spanish authors. The variety of humour exemplified is large and the book is quite entertaining in a miscellaneous sort of fashion. But it interests more as a study of national mental characteristics than because it is very funny. There are a few expressive pictures.

Leander S. Keyser is another special lover and student of birds and he has published in various magazines considerable material gathered in the observation of bird life. A number of such papers have been brought together in a little book, *In Bird Land* [A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25] which might be chastened considerable in respect to style without injury, yet which certainly contain many interesting facts well expressed. The book is not the best in its class, but it is not by any means of poor quality and fairly belongs with those of Bolles, Burroughs, Abbott, Olive Thorne Miller and Torrey.—The *Chautauqua Booklet Calendar for 1895*, compiled by Grace A. Duncan, is compact, tasteful, inspiring and practical. It will be popular.—The little girls will be delighted by *A Year of Paper Dolls* [Frederick A. Stokes Co. 75 cents], prepared by Miss Elizabeth S. Tucker. Each costume represents one of the months. A separate leaf contains the calendar dates for each month, and one may combine these with the costumes, if desired. The dolls are pretty, the costumes artistic, and the whole outfit attractive.

NOTES.

— Mr. Austin Dobson resolutely refuses to be interviewed.

— Miss Wilkins's Pembroke and Mr. Crawford's Katherine Lauderdale have reached the twentieth thousand.

— Joseph Jefferson received a thousand dollars a month for his autobiography in the *Century*, and the illustrations cost the publishers even more.

— A complete edition of Mr. E. L. Anderson's volume, *Curb, Snaffle and Spur*, has been ordered by the United States Government for distribution among our cavalry regiments.

— James Payn, the English novelist, is so much of an invalid as to be confined to his bed and chair. He can write only in pencil and with great pain but continues to write and with his old-time cheerfulness.

— The late Professor Froude left directions for the burning of all his papers. This disposes of considerable material relating to Carlyle, the publication of which many people were awaiting with much interest.

— Authors wishing to compete for the prize of \$2,000 offered last spring by the Bow Knot Publishing Co. of Chicago are expected to pay a fee of a dollar apiece to the company. Evidently the company hopes to induce them to contribute their own prize.

— M. Zola's application for admission to the French Academy, the "Immortals," has been rejected again—for the fifteenth time it is stated. He used to get a few votes but this year he received none. He will have to set up an academy of his own.

— A statue of Rufus Choate, to cost \$14,000, is to be erected in Boston. It is provided for by a bequest of the late G. B. Hyde, one of the city's school teachers, who accumulated a moderate fortune by investing his savings. He also has left money to provide a public library for his native town.

— Some seventy thousand volumes have been transferred already from the old to the new Boston Public Library, and at a cost of less than half a cent per volume. The expense of moving the balance of the library will be even less than this, because the boxes already paid for can be used thenceforth.

— Mr. S. R. Crockett's Playactress was written for his amusement, as a relief from the strain of writing *The Raiders*, and was not then meant for publication as a book. The *London Academy*, by the way, has allowed an anonymous correspondent to accuse him of plagiarism in *The Raiders*. But *The Bookman* stated last April, and at Mr. Crockett's request, that he had made use of Nicholson's edition of *Galloway Traditions*, published in 1840.

— In 1861 Messrs. Harper & Bros. published twenty-four British and seven American books. In 1871 the figures were thirty-six British and twenty American. In 1881 they were sixty-six British and twenty-six American. But by 1891 the situation had so altered that the figures were twenty-seven British and forty-one American. In 1861 Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. published about the same number of British and American works. In 1891 they published about ten times as many American as British.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.
THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF MARIA EDGEWORTH. Edited by Augustus J. C. Hare. Two vols. pp. 704. \$4.00.
FAGOTS FOR THE FIRESIDE. By Lucretia P. Hale. pp. 334. \$1.25.

Parish Choir. Boston.
THE CHURCH HYMNAL. Edited by Rev. C. L. Hutchins. pp. 804. \$5.00.

Collins Press Corporation. Boston.
ADVENTURES IN FAIRY LAND. By D. H. Brewer. pp. 116. \$1.00.

Joseph C. Bridgman. Hyde Park, Mass.
GENEALOGY OF THE BRIDGMAN FAMILY. Compiled by B. N. and J. C. Bridgman. pp. 168. \$2.00.

Harper & Bros. New York.
THE WHITE COMPANY. By A. Conan Doyle. pp. 435. \$1.75.
THE PARASITE. By A. Conan Doyle. pp. 143. \$1.00.
THE BORDERLAND OF CZAR AND KAISER. pp. 343. \$2.00.
SEA YARNS FOR BOYS. By W. J. Henderson. pp. 195. \$1.25.
COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESSES. By Parke Godwin. pp. 239. \$1.75.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. New York.
PICTURES OF SWEDISH LIFE. By Mrs. Woods Baker. pp. 408. \$3.75.
IN CAIRO AND JERUSALEM. By Mary T. Carpenter. pp. 222. \$1.50.
BEYOND THE VEIL. By Prof. G. B. Willeox, D.D. pp. 207. \$1.00.

Macmillan & Co. New York.
THE TEMPLE SHAKESPEARE: *All's Well That Ends Well* and *Twelfth Night*. pp. 134 and 135. 45 cents each.
MEMOIRS OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE. Translated by Lady Mary Loyd. pp. 371. \$2.25.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.
THE CRUSADES. By T. A. Archer and C. L. Kingsford. pp. 467. \$1.50.
JOINT-METALLISM. By Anson P. Stokes. pp. 198. \$1.00.

Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.
JOHN MARCH, SOUTHERNER. By G. W. Cable. \$1.50.

Thomas Whittaker. New York.
OUTLINES OF CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY. By Prof. Cornelius Walker, D.D. pp. 256. \$1.50.

Merriam Co. New York.
THE CRUISE OF THE SPITFIRE. By Edward Stratemeyer. pp. 245. \$1.25.

J. Selwin Tait & Sons. New York.
INEBRIETY OR NARCOMANIA. By Norman Kerr, M.D. pp. 605. \$3.50.

Marcus Ward & Co. New York.
DAILY MESSAGES FROM THE KING BY HIS MESSENGERS. Compiled by S. R. Z. pp. 384. \$1.00.

Charles H. Banes. Philadelphia.
TONY. By Laisdell Mitchell. pp. 58. 75 cents.

Flood & Vincent. Meadville, Pa.
SIX THOUSAND TONS OF GOLD. By H. R. Chamberlain. pp. 349. \$1.25.

Interstate Commerce Commission. Washington.
STATISTICS OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1893. Prepared by H. C. Adams. pp. 620.

PAPER COVERS.

Lee & Shepard. Boston.
PRISMATIC THOUGHTS. By Sidney Miller.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.
LITTLE JOURNEYS TO THE HOMES OF GOOD MEN AND GREAT: GEORGE ELIOT. By Elbert Hubbard. pp. 28. Five cents.

MAGAZINES.

December. MUSICAL RECORD.—NINETEENTH CENTURY.—WRITER.—CHAP-BOOK.—FORTNIGHTLY.—BIBLICAL WORLD.
January. QUIVER.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

At the convention of Victoria, held at Melbourne, the reports showed that excellent relief, evangelistic and missionary work has been done in the colony during the year. Thirty-two Endeavorers from Victoria are in the mission fields, and more than \$2,500 have been given to the missionary boards.

Since Dr. Clark's first visit to Berlin in the autumn two societies have been started in that city.

—A novel committee is found in a Junior Society in Kansas. Its members take the church hymn-books under their especial care, repairing torn leaves and erasing all writing found in the books.

An echo meeting in Samoa has been heard from, which was held after the Endeavorers there had received the Cleveland papers giving the reports of the convention. The condition of Samoa at present makes union of the societies there very difficult, but Rev. J. E. Newell, the Christian Endeavor superintendent of the South Sea Islands, with several of his workers, visited a number of the islands and had delightful meetings with the societies there.

As a help in securing the co-operation of all the

members in their work, the good literature committee of the First Congregational Society at Montclair, N. J., canvassed the society for those that would sign an agreement to assist the committee in any one of the three ways that they might choose. One class agreed to give certain papers if the committee would see to their distribution. Another class promised to mail the papers to addresses furnished by the committee, the committee paying the postage, while the third class sent the papers at their own expense.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

The most successful number of a magazine is the issue which will be read from beginning to end. The publishers mean that all numbers of *Scribner's* shall be of this kind. The January issue is representative of those to come.

THE AUTHORS.

GEORGE MEREDITH begins the serial of the year, "The Amazing Marriage."

ROBERT GRANT contributes the first of The Art of Living series, and deals with "The Income."

MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH writes an account of the Salvation Army work in the slums.

A. CONAN DOYLE contributes a strong poem entitled "A Forgotten Tale."

NOAH BROOKS writes of the men who were concerned in forming American parties.

GILBERT PARKER tells a dramatic story of a Labrador woodsman and his wife.

EDITH WHARTON writes of an artistic discovery she made in an almost unknown Italian village.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD gives a timely article on the mental characteristics of the Japanese.

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL publishes one of his short essays on "Good Taste."

THOMAS DWIGHT, M.D., gives many anecdotes of Dr. O. W. Holmes when a physician and professor.

CHARLES D. LANIER contributes a striking story, "Sawney's Deer-Lick."

"AMERICAN WOOD ENGRAVERS," a series of frontispieces with personal sketches of their engravers, is begun with Henry Wolf.

THE ILLUSTRATORS are: Albert Lynch, A. B. Frost, Howard Pyle, C. D. Gibson, Henry Wolf, Harry Fenn, Otto Bacher.

In the March issue will begin "The History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States," an undertaking of the greatest importance.

Subscriptions for *Scribner's Magazine* for 1895 should be sent now. Price \$3.00 a year. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A NEW CONCORDANCE. THE PERFECT TEXT FINDER!
Published 15 Oct., 1894.

Walker's Comprehensive Concordance.

BASED ON THE AUTHORIZED VERSION.

It is a concordance pure and simple. Its references are in strict Biblical order. Rigidly alphabetical in arrangement. One alphabet for all words, including proper names. All proper names are accented. By an ingenious variation of type great clearness and facility in examination are secured. 50,000 more references than Cruden's, besides substituting important words for unessential ones. Compact and of a size handy for use. Well printed, on good paper; strongly bound. Sold at a low price.

980 pp., Price, Cloth, \$2.00; Half Leather, \$3.00.

PUBLISHED BY THE
Congregational S. S. and Publishing Society, Boston and Chicago.

"The literary event of the season is the Life of Napoleon in THE CENTURY."
—THE CALL, San Francisco.

Ready Saturday, December 29th.

The January CENTURY

CONTAINING:

Napoleon in 1791-1795.

"A period which has been neither described nor understood by those who have written in his interest."

Chapters in

Prof. Sloane's Great Serial History.

"A NEW NAPOLEON."

Bonaparte a First Lieutenant—Return to Valence—"I am waiting impatiently for the six crowns my mother owes me; I need them sadly"—Bonaparte the Corsican Jacobin—Lieutenant-Colonel in the Corsican National Guard—Bonaparte the French Jacobin—Six-cent meals in Paris—Plots and Fighting in Corsica—The Bonaparte Family Flee from the Island.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY

PRUDHON, PHILIPPOTEAUX, SINIBALDI,
REALIER-DUMAS, CASTAIGNE,
FAPE AND OTHERS.

"FESTIVALS IN AMERICAN COL- LEGES FOR WOMEN."

PICTURES BY WILES AND METCALF.

Fêtes and celebrations at Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Wells.

"A NEW FLYING-MACHINE,"

By Hiram S. Maxim.

A full and authoritative account, to date, of Mr. Maxim's experiments in aerial navigation, written by himself. With illustrations and diagrams.

Marion Crawford's Greatest Novel,

"CASA BRACCIO,"

"A Masterpiece of Fiction." *Thus, by Castaigne.* This is a romance of great power. A young Scotch doctor falls in love with a nun, persuades her to forsake her convent in Italy, and fly with him. From the starting point of this evil deed, done under singularly romantic circumstances, a story showing the tragedy of human passion and its effect on the lives of all the characters is most powerfully developed.

"GLIMPSES OF LINCOLN IN WAR TIME,"

By Noah Brooks.

Reviewing Hooker's Army—After Hooker's Defeat—"Exclusive Information"—An Interrupted Séance—Social Incidents—The Gettysburg Speech and Office-Seeking—Lincoln's Memory.

A Complete Novelette,

"A LADY OF NEW YORK."

A strong story by a new writer, Robert Stewart. Illustrated by W. L. Metcalf.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's Novel, "AN ERRANT WOOING."

A story of love and travel. In the present number the scene is laid in an English country house, the life of which is delightfully described. Most of the characters are Americans.

"SCENES IN CANTON,"

THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS, AND
THE RIVER POPULATION.

By Florence O'Driscoll, M. P. Illustrated.

Engravings by T. Cole; Stories by Richard Malcolm Johnston and others; "The New Treatment of Diphtheria," by Dr. Hermann M. Riggs, Bacteriologist of the New York Board of Health; poems, illustrated articles, departments, etc.

Begin the New Year by Subscribing to THE CENTURY.

The volume began with November, and in that issue were first chapters of the Napoleon history and Marion Crawford's novel. Mrs. Harrison's story opened in December. To enable new readers to get all the serials, we make this

SPECIAL OFFER.

On and after the issue of the January CENTURY, the November and December numbers will be given to all new yearly subscribers who commence with January, 1895. The offer must be mentioned at the time of subscribing. Price \$4.00 a year. Single numbers 35 cents. All dealers take subscriptions under this offer, or remittance may be made directly to the publishers.

The Century Co., Union Square, N. Y.

1895 Pilgrim Records

For Churches.

CHURCH TREASURER'S BOOK (New).

Church Register and Record (4 Sizes).

Letters of Dismission and Other Forms.

Envelopes for Weekly Offering.

For Sunday Schools.

Membership Roll.

Sunday School Record.

Class Record Book.

Library Record.

Class Record Card.

Library Card.

Home Dept. Sheet, etc.

Pilgrim Wallet.

Congregational S. S. & Publishing Society,
BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

1895 Monday Club Sermons.

19th Series.

On the International Sunday School Lessons,
\$1.25.

Congregational S. S. & Publishing Society,
BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

Ready December 26th.

NEW YEAR'S NUMBER St. Nicholas FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

"Its supremacy remains undisputed."—The
DAILY CHRONICLE, London, November 1, 1894.

Containing first chapters of a college serial for girls; "Ralph Waldo Emerson," by Brander Matthews; "Rogue Elephants," by C. F. Holder; contributions from Helen Gray Cone, Howard Pyle, Mary Mapes Dodge, Elbridge S. Brooks, Tudor Jenks, Susan Fenimore Cooper, Malcolm Douglas, and others. Pictures by Birch, Bensell, Hill, Ogden, Taber, Drake, Francis, Malcolm Fraser, Fenn, and others.

Are your young folks
to have ST. NICHOLAS
in 1895?

If not, consider this special offer: The new volume began with November, and some of the most important serials commenced in that issue and in December. New subscribers who send in a year's subscription beginning with January, 1895, may receive November and December numbers free, if they ask for them at the time of subscribing. Price \$3.00 a year. Published by

THE CENTURY CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Harper's Magazine

Published in 1894 the
greatest English serial
and the greatest Ameri-
can serial of the year.

It will sustain its record

Published by
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

30 BOOKS FOR \$1.75

SPLENDIDLY
ILLUSTRATED

The Peterson Magazine AND . . . Arthur's Home Magazine

will publish in 1895 3,700 pages choice reading
and 1,600 superb illustrations.

PETERSON is an up-to-date illustrated literary periodical. The contributors to the Christmas number are an indication of what it will contain for 1895.

ARTHUR is a publication which will delight all women with its fashion and fancy work, home matters, descriptive articles and superb illustrations.

OUR OFFER Send \$1.75 within 30 days, stating where you saw this advertisement, and we will send you both magazines for the whole of 1895 and include the October, November and December, 1894, issues of both. You get fifteen months of both publications for 25 cents less than the regular price for one year. Sample copies 10 cents.

ADDRESS

PENFIELD PUBLISHING CO.,
440 Mattison Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.

MUSIC FOR MID-WINTER.

For Social Meetings:
Christian Endeavor Hymns, - \$30 per 100

For Revival Meetings:
Gospel Hymns Nos. 5 and 6 Combined,
Small Music Type Edition, \$45 per 100

For Mid-week Meetings and Sunday Schools:
Select Songs No. 2, - - Cloth, \$40 per 100

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO.

76 East 9th St., New York. 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

S CHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY.
Oldest and best known in U. S.
Established, 1855.
3 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES,
4 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.;
Chicago, Ill.; and Los Angeles, Cal. 100-page
Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

MAINE, BANGOR.
BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Course of study complete, thorough, Biblical and practical. Also an elective English course. Semitic studies optional. Entrance examination on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Address Prof. F. B. DENIO, Bangor, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS, NORTON.
WHEATON SEMINARY FOR YOUNG
Ladies. Winter term of the 60th year begins Jan. 3, 1895. Best of home influences. Excellent sanitary arrangements. Fine library, Laboratory, Observatory and Cabinets. Send for illustrated Prospectus to Miss A. E. Stanton, Principal, Norton, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, BRADFORD.
BRADFORD ACADEMY.
For the higher education of young women. Buildings unsurpassed for comfort and health. Twenty-five acres—twelve in grove; lake for rowing and skating. Classical and general course of study; also, preparatory and optional. Year commences Sept. 12, 1894. Apply to Miss IDA C. ALLEN, Principal, Bradford, Mass.

News from the Churches

PASSING COMMENT.

Christmas was appropriately observed by a united gift from the churches of Southern California.

The year closes with over 30,000 additions to the churches reported to us, more than 16,400 on confession. Compared with last year, there is an increased gain in the number of new members on confession of over 2,000.

The meetings in Lowell have realized the success which was promised at their commencement. The extremes of age, belief and character are represented among those who have been influenced by this special effort.

Anxiety to close the year without a debt has led to several heroic endeavors, the gratifying results of which are recorded below.

The general observance of Christmas by many churches in this city and vicinity make it impossible to give detailed accounts of the special features at the various services. The day so full of meaning to the Christian world seems ever to be gaining in its influence on the hearts of old and young.

RIPE FIELDS IN ALABAMA.

Alabama is a point of special interest in the development of the Southern work. In 1892 there were thirty-nine churches, in 1893 eighty, in 1894 eighty-eight. Large gains will be reported next year. The churches sprang, like those beyond the sea, from a return to the fountains of New Testament truth. In casting away the discipline and laws which formerly bound them, they largely became free from the limitations of their former traditions, and the Alabama brethren have the spiritually progressive and independent spirit which characterizes the Congregationalist brotherhood everywhere. The religious fervor and evangelistic zeal in these churches are elements not to be underrated. They represent the best missionary elements in the communities where they have been established. Before the union with the Congregationalists, the Methodist churches had given but little attention to denominational statistics and missionary boards, but they have been and are now blessed with a large measure of success. The union has given a new impetus to the work.

That the churches are generally in rural communities, that the people are for the most part poor, and that few of the ministers are liberally educated are facts. Most of our ministers have come into service during the trying times since the war, and have had but limited opportunities for education. The sacrifices and hardships which many of them have experienced in preaching the gospel are appalling. But the materials they have to work upon are more promising than those which the apostles had to build into the first Congregational churches. We do not propose to repeat the mistake of our Presbyterian brethren, who, in effect, said some years ago, "The Baptists and Methodists may have the country; we will take the towns." As a result, it came to be largely true that the Methodists and the Baptists had the country and the towns also. Their evangelistic and missionary zeal was their denominational salvation. Similar traits will insure the growth and usefulness of our churches. They represent certain principles which are necessary to the best progress. The breadth of sympathy and of fellowship, the non-sectarianism, the freedom—corresponding so well with the democratic principles of civil government—appeal with special force to intelligent Southerners.

It has been found that many of the most efficient workers in some of the most prominent churches in leading cities of the South are Congregationalists from the North. Our new allies constitute an open door, in the providence of God, which will enable us to establish an influential Congregational brother-

hood, so that, not long hence, the churches will have power in centers of population and wealth. Already we would have had churches at several important points but for the limitations which the H. M. S. has been obliged to put upon "new work" during recent years. There are few other portions of the world where such large results have followed from so small an outlay of money and effort as in the State of Alabama. A full home missionary treasury would mean immense advances in the State.

A. T. C.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

In this youngest of Territories creditable progress is being made in various directions. The public school system is established in every county, and in each district there must be given at least three months of instruction every year as a requirement for securing money from the territorial tax and the rental of school lands. An agricultural college and experimental station, a normal school and a university have been established and are already working effectively, and next year the first denominational college will be opened in Kingfisher by the Congregationalists. A recitation hall will have been finished, with money given by the citizens or obtained by the sales of land; and the erection of a cottage is contemplated, with the proceeds of gifts from the farmers of Kingfisher County, each one of whom will be asked to contribute the profits of at least one acre of wheat from the next crop. Three more buildings, to accommodate fifty pupils each, will be needed. There will be preparatory, normal and musical departments and a Bible school connected with the college. No place in the United States needs these privileges more and few are more promising.

Religiously the people are not lagging. The other denominations which are most active are the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Baptist, none of which lead the adherents of the Pilgrim faith. The dawn of 1895 will witness seventy-five Congregational churches in the Territory, whereas five years ago there were but two and one year ago thirty-nine. Liberal support in these formative days of the Territory should make this prospective State as strongly Congregational as Iowa or Michigan. Almost limitless are the opportunities for growth within the present domains and the large reservations yet to be added to Oklahoma. Thirty-two hundred Indians must depend upon this source for the gospel.

The people desire Statehood within a reasonable time, and with a quarter of a million population feel that they deserve it. The situation of the Territory commands the best markets. Several lines of railway connect it with the large cities of the Interior, with the Gulf and with the Pacific coast and the Northwest. So that for importation and exportation few States are better located.

J. H. F.

CONGREGATIONAL CLUBS.

MASS.—The Essex Club celebrated Forefathers' Day, in Salem, Dec. 17. Stirring addresses were given by Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard on Political Inventions of the Puritans, and by Rev. W. E. Barton on The Pilgrim of the Twentieth Century. Special music was an attractive part of the meeting.

The Old Colony Club celebrated Forefathers' Day in Brockton by a large meeting of members and lady guests, Dec. 17. A stirring address on Christian Citizenship, as taught and illustrated by the lives and principles of the Pilgrim Fathers, was given by Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., of Boston. Appropriate musical numbers were beautifully rendered by the Rossini quartette. It was one of the most successful meetings ever held by the club.

Forefathers' Day was commemorated by the Fall River Club Dec. 18. Rev. E. K. Alden, D. D., gave an address on The Genial Side of the Pilgrim-Puritan character. There was a large attendance, and the speaker's portrayal of early New England home and church life was much enjoyed.

ME.—The Portland Club was ably addressed, Dec. 19, by Judge S. E. Baldwin of New Haven, Ct., and

Judge Symonds of Portland on The Church of Rome as It Looks Today to the Descendants of the Pilgrims. A large congregation was present.

N. H.—Forefathers' Day was appropriately celebrated by the Pascataqua Club, in Dover, Dec. 13. The speakers were both from Massachusetts. Rev. A. S. Twombly, D. D., spoke of The New England Influences in the Sandwich Islands, where he has recently visited, and Dr. Nehemiah Boynton gave an address on The Distinctive Features of Congregationalism.

The Central New Hampshire Club met in Nashua, Dec. 19. Rev. Mr. Baird gave an address commemorative of Forefathers' Day on The Pilgrims, and Dr. E. L. Clark of Boston spoke on Atmosphere. Special music was furnished by a quartet.

The Ashuelot Club held its first meeting in Keene on Forefathers' Day. President Tucker of Dartmouth College was the speaker. Short addresses were given on the subjects: 1593, John Robinson, The Mayflower, "In the Name of God, Amen," The Pilgrim Spirit, The Women of Plymouth.

CT.—There was a large attendance at the Connecticut Club, in Hartford, Dec. 18. Special exercises commemorative of Forefathers' Day were arranged. Prof. Williston Walker gave the address on The Congregational Idea of Worship.

N. Y.—At the Brooklyn Club, Dec. 17, exercises commemorative of Forefathers' Day were held. Addresses were given by Dr. A. J. F. Behrends and Miss K. W. Clark. A large attendance enjoyed the special features.

Forefathers' Day was celebrated under the auspices of the Buffalo Union, Dec. 20, in Buffalo. Rev. F. S. Fitch, D. D., opened the exercises of the evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. H. S. Brown, J. W. Bailey, C. E. Harris, Jr., H. D. Sheldon and Hon. H. W. Hill. New Englanders could not have spoken more loyalty of Pilgrim beginnings as to Congregational ideas and work.

D. C.—About eighty members of the Washington Club attended the New England dinner, Dec. 21. Chief Justice Brewer presided and paid a glowing tribute to the influence of the New England school-mistress. Senator Platt of Connecticut spoke eloquently of The New England Meeting House and of Civil Liberty as the Outgrowth of Religious Liberty. Dr. Gallaudet of Kendall-Green responded to The Huguenots and drew a graphic picture of their likeness in experience to the Puritan fathers.

O.—The sixth annual celebration of Forefathers' Day by the Central Ohio Club was held in Columbus, Dec. 20. An excellent address on Our Heritage from the Fathers was given by Rev. D. M. Flak of Toledo. Greetings from the Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches of Columbus were received.

ILL.—Forefathers' Day was celebrated by the Chicago Club with much interest by a large company of loyal sons and daughters of the Pilgrims and Puritans' last Friday evening. The address was by Hon. J. S. Wise of New York on An Analysis of the Claims of the Cavalier and the Puritan. He showed that to neither is the country so greatly indebted as is claimed, although both had excellent traits and did good service, but that the real prosperity of the country is due to the composite elements which have formed its people and that the debt to others has not been fully recognized.

MICH.—The Western Michigan Club met in Grand Rapids to commemorate Forefathers' Day, Dec. 17. There was a good attendance and an excellent debate in the afternoon on The Lights and Shades in the Minister's Life. After the repast President Sperry of Olivet, a lineal descendant of one of the martyrs to the witchcraft craze of Salem, gave an enthusiastic address on The Religious Life of the Forefathers.

MINN.—The Minnesota Club held special exercises for Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21, in St. Paul. Addresses were given by Rev. Dr. G. N. Wells, the president, Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Gov. Knute Nelson and others. The choir of Plymouth Church rendered special music.

The Southern Minnesota Club met, Dec. 19, in Austin. Subjects were: The Congregational Idea of Fellowship, The Relation of the Congregational Church to Education, Congregationalism and Woman, and The Congregational Idea of Church Government.

S. D.—The club of Yankton and vicinity observed Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21, at Yankton College. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. E. M. Williams, D. B. Scott, Prof. H. M. Whitney and Mrs. R. B. Hassell.

ORE.—The club of Oregon and its guests, the New England Society of Oregon, observed Forefathers' Day, Dec. 22, in Portland. Rev. C. O. Brown, D. D., of San Francisco, gave an account of the public

career of Samuel Adams. Gen. O. O. Howard also made a stirring address.

NEW ENGLAND. Massachusetts.

BOSTON.—*Phillips.* The figures in the Boston Letter in this paper last week, in reference to the benevolences of this church, are somewhat misleading, because the year selected as the basis of comparison with 1894 was one when more than half of the reported benevolences went to the erection of a chapel. The alleged falling off in benevolence is, therefore, more apparent than real. As a matter of fact, the total benevolences for the last twelve years have amounted to \$94,537, an average of \$7,878 a year, and in 1893 there was no material decline from this average. As respects the general condition of the church, though there have been shiftings of population about it, the efficiency of its work has been maintained. During Rev. W. H. G. Temple's six years' pastorate he has received into the church 309 persons, 204 on confession. An assistant pastor has been secured, a third mission Sunday school established with a membership of 200, a Brotherhood of Andrew and Phillip organized, a monthly church paper started, the C. E. Society organized in three grades, two Boys' Brigades organized, the parish districted into thirty-one sections with a lady over each, and a successful entertainment course launched. The church is full every fine Sunday morning and 700 persons attend the two Sunday evening meetings.

The Pilgrim Association, at its bi-monthly meeting at the Thorndike, Dec. 18, had as its guest of honor Governor Greenhalge, who made a capital speech, putting himself on record as in hearty sympathy with the civic aims of the organization. Rev. C. H. Hamlin of Easthampton, who has been so vigorous an opponent of pool-selling at horse races in the Connecticut Valley, spoke forcibly and pointed out the immediate need of vigilance in this section of the State.

The Boston ministers were favored last Monday with a thoughtful and scholarly presentation of the subject Art in Religion, by Rev. F. H. Allen, who read extracts from his book soon to be published. His central thought was that the art which will live longest is that which contains most of Christ.

Berkeley Temple. Last Sunday was one of the most notable in the seven years since Rev. C. A. Dickinson inaugurated institutional work. A threatened deficit of nearly \$3,000 in running expenses was averted by an appeal to the congregation, which responded so generously that the year will close without a debt. To be able to do this without outside aid shows that the people of the church are determined to do their full share toward supporting its varied activities.

ROSLINDALE.—A delightful reception was given last week Wednesday evening to Rev. E. P. Blodgett, who has recently taken up his residence here after his remarkable pastorate of fifty years at Greenwich. A large number improved the opportunity to take the veteran by the hand and congratulate him on his continued youthfulness of spirits. He is entering heartily into the activities of the church.

LOWELL.—Mr. Moody closed his labors on Sunday. His last meeting for men only was one of the most successful of the entire series. At Mr. Moody's desire the committee refuses to give out any statement of the number of cards signed in the inquiry room, but it is well known that hundreds of conversions have occurred. One of the prominent business men whose life in Lowell covers the history of the city, and who is now eighty-six years of age, is the veteran among the new followers of Christ, while not a few are little beyond childhood. Many victims of strong drink have been reclaimed, and quite a number of Catholics have confessed Christ in the meetings. An unusual proportion of the converts are men. The city has never had such a widespread revival interest, and many will remember its power with gratitude. The ministers of the twenty-eight churches uniting in the movement have decided to continue the Saturday afternoon ministers' prayer meeting, which has been a special feature.

John Street. The hard times having somewhat diminished the income of the church, the pastor presented the need of the treasury to his people a week ago and asked them to make a Christmas present to the church instead of holding a church fair. As a result over \$600 were pledged.

BROOKTON.—*Porter.* At the mid week service, Dec. 20, after a statement from the pastor showing that for various reasons there was a deficit in the society's income, steps were taken to provide the necessary funds, and in a short time over \$1,400

were pledged, sufficient for meeting all obligations and for providing in part for certain desired improvements. The subscriptions came wholly from the members of the church.

WORCESTER.—*Piedmont.* At the last meeting of the Men's Union ladies' night was observed, and a series of illustrated talks was given on Egyptian Antiquities.—*Immanuel.* The annual report gives the total membership of this young church as 101, of whom eight have been added during the year.

Maine.

MONSON.—For four weeks daily meetings have been held almost continuously, under the lead of Rev. W. G. Mann. His acquaintance with the people from a former pastorate has greatly helped in the work. Many persons have given evidence of a changed life. The preaching and methods have been productive of much good.

PHILLIPS.—A series of special services was conducted, Dec. 10-14, by the Andover Band. Pastors from neighboring towns led the meetings, with special subjects. A children's meeting was a part of the program. Rev. W. W. Ranney is the pastor.

PORTLAND.—The Christian Workers' Convention, held Dec. 13-18, stimulated many of the churches, and resulted in a good number of conversions. Revival meetings are now being held every afternoon and evening at the gospel missions, supported by interested pastors and laymen.

FREEMPORT.—The new edifice is approaching completion. The total cost of the lot and building will be about \$10,000. A pipe organ, costing \$1,500, will be a great aid. The large Gothic window in memory of Rev. P. B. Wing is placed in the front and three windows have been contributed by Mrs. Kohler of Cala in memory of her mother and sisters. The Christian Endeavor Society also has a window bearing its monogram and motto.

Connecticut.

CHESHIRE.—Under the lead of the pastor, Rev. J. P. Hoyt, a successful series of "platform meetings" has been held Sunday evenings in the interests of missionary work and moral reform. A "sanitary Sabbath" meeting was observed at which three local physicians ably discussed such subjects as: The Connection Between Christianity and Sanitation, or the Gospel for the Body, What the Church Should Do for the Sick in the Community, Christ as a Physician.

HARTFORD.—*Fourth.* The second number of the *Record*, a monthly published by the Brotherhood of Andrew and Phillip, contains pleasant reminders of the holidays. This new paper is tastefully arranged and contains each month a sermon, the important happenings in the church, and suggestions for the future work. In this issue there are many allusions to the anticipated new building, for which steps have already been taken.

WINDSOR.—The celebration of the 160th anniversary of the erection of the meeting house was observed Dec. 21. An interesting historical paper was read by Deacon J. A. Hayden.

MIDDLE STATES.

New York.

BROOKLYN.—*Clinton Avenue.* The fifteenth anniversary of Dr. T. B. McLeod's installation was celebrated by a historical sermon on the morning of Dec. 16, by a rally of its three Sunday schools in the afternoon, and by a public reception on the evening of the next day, at which addresses were given by Rev. Drs. R. S. Storrs, A. J. Lyman and T. L. Cuyler and by Mayor Schieren, St. Clair McKelway, Esq., and others. The church was organized in 1847 with twenty-one members of whom two are now living. Since then it has received 2,622 members. Its present membership is 1,040, and it sustains two branches.

LOCKPORT.—*First.* At the annual meeting, Dec. 11, the reports showed an earnest spiritual condition and a thorough equipment for aggressive work. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Bailey, has entered upon his fifth year. During his pastorate 158 new members have been received, making the present membership 480.

Pennsylvania.

RIDGWAY.—*First.* Rev. A. T. Reed has just closed a series of evangelistic meetings lasting nearly two weeks. Members of the church, Rev. J. S. Upton, pastor, have been greatly helped. About 200 cards have been signed.

THE SOUTH.

Florida.

ORLANDO.—The church is prospering under its present pastor, Rev. J. B. Morton. He is now giving a series of sermons on Agnosticism, which engage marked attention. The women's festival recently netted \$200 in one evening. A special feature was a well-conducted "moot court."

THE INTERIOR.

Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD.—Much attention has lately been given to social problems, following Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg's course of lectures at Wittenberg College. Prof. G. D. Herron gave four lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Club of the First Church. These and later lectures were heard with great interest, audiences of all classes crowding the hall at times. As a result many sermons on the subject have been preached by local pastors and the industrial community is thoroughly stirred. During the Week of Prayer evangelical meetings will be conducted by Professor White of the Bible Institute, Chicago.

Rev. S. R. Dole of Troy was assisted by Rev. E. S. Rothrock for a week this month in special meetings. There were several hopeful conversions of adults.—Rev. T. E. Lewis of Chagrin Falls is interesting large audiences of men Sunday afternoons with addresses on sociology.

Illinois.

WHEATON.—*First.* The average attendance at the services has nearly doubled during the past year. A friend recently gave a parsonage and has offered \$600 toward a new organ.—*College.* An enthusiastic all day annual anniversary and roll-call has just been held, at which Rev. W. H. Chandler was chosen pastor for one year. The college has a larger number of students than last year.

MOLINE.—*First.* At the annual meeting, Dec. 10, the financial condition of the church was reported as exceedingly gratifying. By unanimous vote \$200 was added to the salary of the pastor, Rev. T. B. Willson. A fund will also be raised for repairs on the exterior of the edifice.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The Chapman meetings closed Dec. 21. For the last two weeks Tomlinson Hall, which seats 4,000 persons, was crowded every night and hundreds were turned away. A chorus of 300 voices, led by Mr. Bilhorn, assisted. General Harrison occupied a chair on the stage one evening. Upwards of 3,000 cards have been received by pastors and they are busy in looking up inquirers.

HOSMER.—As a result of special efforts by Rev. Thomas Smith and his church, fifty-five apparent conversions and thirty-seven new members were recently added, increasing the membership to over 100. The pastor enters upon his fourth year much encouraged, and the improvement in the mining population about Glazen and vicinity is marked.

Michigan.

ST. JOHNS.—The annual meeting was held Dec. 3. Of the 236 members, 135 reported. All the departments showed a successful year's work. There has been a net gain in membership of fifty-eight. The Sunday school and audience rooms are too small for the wants of the church and plans are being made for a new building. During the year's pastorate of Dr. H. E. Butler sixty-eight persons have been received to membership.

RED JACKET.—The Law and Order League, in attempting to secure the closing of the saloons on Sunday, made complaint to the governor against the marshal of this place for the non-fulfillment of his duties. The governor summoned him to appear at the capitol and answer to the charges, which were sustained. The governor decided, however, that he had no right to remove him from office, as the marshal was not elected by the people but appointed by the village council.

GRAND RAPIDS.—*First.* This church and Chicago Seminary receive \$1,000 each from the estate of Smith Osterhout, a former member of the church.

The general missionary of the Upper Peninsula, Rev. Joel Martin, has been making a tour among the churches of the copper country, the stronghold of Congregationalism in this part of the State. The churches of Lake Superior Association have raised nearly \$800 for the H. M. S. and hope to make it \$1,200 before next April.

THE WEST.

Iowa.

BURLINGTON.—The effort of the Men's Club to increase the attendance at the evening services is meeting with remarkable success. The congregation numbered 600, Dec. 9, and over 900 the next week, when Prof. E. W. Bemis of Chicago University spoke on Municipal Righteousness.

MCGREGOR.—Rev. C. A. Marshall recently held meetings for two weeks in a schoolhouse three miles west of the town, resulting in twenty-seven hopeful conversions and the organization of a Y. P. S. C. E.

The New Hampton church, Rev. G. L. Hanscom, pastor, is in the midst of a great revival. More

than sixty persons have professed conversion.—Rev. H. H. Long of Des Moines is supplying the Bondurant and Linn Grove churches.—The family of Rev. N. L. Packard, evangelist for the Iowa H. M. S., is sorely afflicted by the death, from typhoid fever, of the eldest daughter.

Minnesota.

LITTLE FALLS.—A great blessing has resulted from the labors of Evangelist C. N. Hunt and it is expected a large number of persons will unite with the church at the next communion. The other churches in the city have also been helped. Mr. Hunt was led into evangelistic work through the influence of the Mills meetings in Minneapolis two years ago.

The church at Belgrade, pastorless for six months, has been revived through meetings held by Rev. G. E. Smith of Minneapolis and several have been converted. A student from the Moody Institute at Chicago will supply the church.—Evangelist D. M. Hartsough has just closed a series of meetings at Glencoe with a number of conversions and a quickening of the church.—Mr. L. J. Williamson, who has been supplying the church at Georgetown, visited West Dora and held revival services, greatly quickening this country church. He will continue to preach at West Dora and other points in the county.—The Sterling church has been holding revival services in which pastor McAllister was assisted by Evangelist E. C. Lyons. In one of the outlying districts the people have built a meeting house to be used by all Christian people. It was recently dedicated, Rev. Alexander McAllister preaching the sermon.

Kansas.

WAKEFIELD.—The church has set apart three of its members for special evangelistic work. This action was taken on recommendation of a council, who advised approbation by the association.

Nebraska.

RISING CITY.—The special services in which the pastor, Rev. C. J. Sage, has been assisted by Rev. A. W. Ayers have reached the fourth week of interest. The church has been largely benefited, old hindrances having been removed and the warmth of Christian fellowship melting long existing barriers.

FAIRMONT.—Evangelists Billings and Byers have held special services and the house has been crowded to its utmost capacity. On Dec. 9 twenty-eight persons united with the church, twenty-seven on confession. Within two weeks the church paid \$60 on its parsonage debt, raised \$40 for the evangelists and \$20 for home missions.

OMAHA.—Seven of the eight pages of the *Round Up* are covered with interesting articles, news notes and editorials. The first number promises an active life for this little paper, whose name stamps it as distinctively Western and whose aim is to encourage aggressive Christianity.

South Dakota.

CARTHAGE.—Since its organization this church has worked with the Methodists and later with the Campbellites. A formal separation took place Dec. 2, the circumstances demanding such action. A Sunday school of fifty members was organized and a Y. P. S. C. E. of twenty-seven members.

LESTERVILLE.—This little church has been supplied during the year by students from Yankton College, Mr. M. J. Fenenga caring for the work at present. The Woman's Missionary Society has done valiant work and the Y. P. S. C. E. also assists in financial matters. The church is making strenuous efforts to raise enough to feel justified in calling upon the C. H. M. S. for aid in securing a permanent pastor.

After thirteen years of labor in the H. M. work, Rev. R. C. Walton leaves the State for the important work in Rogers, Ark.

Colorado.

DENVER.—Second. Rev. Addison Blanchard has secured all but \$500 for the discharge of the \$7,000 debt of this church. Revival meetings are in progress under the charge of Rev. E. R. Drake.—*Plymouth*. Four of the boys have bought a printing outfit and are publishing *Plymouth Notes*, a weekly church paper.

Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY.—First. Under the lead of Rev. C. T. Brown, the past year has been most prosperous. Fifty new members have been added and there has been a steady increase in the attendance at the prayer meeting. The Sunday morning congregations are large and evening lectures on Historic Young Men and Women are being given.

Arizona.

PRESCOTT.—This church, Rev. T. D. McLean, pastor, has recently purchased the vacant lot adjoining

that on which the present building stands, at a cost of \$500. The outside of the building has received a new coat of paint. The morning services, Dec. 16, were in memory of a former pastor, Rev. S. D. Demarest, who served for a year and a half, closing his work last April on account of failing health. He died at his home in New Brunswick, N. J.

PACIFIC COAST.

California.

LOS ANGELES.—First. The largest audience in the history of the church greeted the new pastor, Rev. W. F. Day, on a recent Sunday.—The Ministerial Union invited the other unions to hear an address by Professor Search, the new superintendent of the city public schools, on The Ethics of Our Public Schools.—East is holding union meetings with three other churches under the leadership of Evangelist Pratt.

PICO HEIGHTS.—The enlarged edifice was rededicated, Dec. 2. The sermon was preached by Rev. D. D. Hill. The pastor, Rev. John Schaeff, rejoices in the raising of a debt of \$300.

In keeping with the resolution offered at the association meeting, the churches of Southern California will be urged to take up a Christmas offering of at least twenty-five cents per member in behalf of the American Board.

Washington.

HOUGHTON and KIRKLAND.—These churches consolidated are now worshipping in the building of the latter moved to a central position. The edifice of the former has been remodeled for a parsonage.

The calls for new work in the State are numerous and urgent, and no other denomination is doing more pioneer work.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Calls.

BEARD, Jos. R., Pilgrim Ch., Creston, Io., to Second Ch., Ottumwa. Accepts, to begin March 1.
BIRNIE, Douglas F., Albion, Mass., to Central Union Ch., Honolulu, S. I.
BOSWICK, Elmer D., Sheridan, Wyo., to Petaluma, Cal. Accepts.
BUTLER, Jas. E., Wheatland, Mich., to Fairmount, Ind. Accepts, to begin Jan. 1.
CHANDLER, Watson H., Wheaton, Ill., to College Ch., Wheaton, for one year.
CHILD, Wm., Brigham, Mich., to Watervliet.
DEPEW, Arnett W., Abingdon, Ill., to Belvidere. Accepts.
FISHER, Herman P., formerly of Ortonville, Minn., declines call to Milbank, S. D.
GALLAGHER, Geo. W., Tacoma, Wn., to Plymouth Ch., Fargo, N. D. Accepts.
GREEN, Fred W., West Ch., Andover, Mass., accepts call to South Ch., Middletown, Ct.
HARMON, F. M., Buffalo, N. Y., to First Ch., Spring Valley, Minn. Accepts.
HAYWARD, John S., Wayzata, Minn., to Benson. Accepts.
HOLMAN, E. H., assistant pastor, First Ch., Sioux City, Io., to Pilgrim Ch., Sioux City. Accepts.
HOSKINS, Emanuel, Little Shasta, Cal., to Pescadero. Accepts.
JACKSON, Samuel N., First Ch., Kingston, Ont., accepts call to Bascom, N. Y.
KIMBALL, Lucien C., Middlefield, Mass., to act as New England agent and lecturer of the National Reform Association.
LONG, H. H., Des Moines, Io., to supply in Bondurant and Lion Grove. Accepts.
PATTON, Cornelius H., Westfield, N. J., accepts call to Pilgrim Ch., Duluth, Minn., to begin Feb. 10.
PERSHING, Joseph E., formerly of Independence, Kan., to Pierce City, Mo. Accepts.
PILLSBURY, Hervey G., Nashua, N. H., accepts call to Second Ch., Chicopee, Mass.
ROBINSON, C. N., Wakefield, Kan., to Athol. Accepts.
ROGERS, Enoch E., to Wayzata, Minn., in connection with his present pastorate in Groveand.
SCOVILL, Edgar E., Union Ch., Cleveland, O., to become superintendent of city missions under the Congregational City Missionary Society, Cincinnati.
SMITH, Wm. B. T., Southville, Mass., accepts call to Auburn, N. H.
STEWART, Wilson R., Yale Divinity School, accepts call to King's Highway Ch., Bridgeport, Ct.
STILES, Darwin F., to Trinity Ch., Chicago, Ill. Accepts.
WILLIAMS, Sam., Lincoln, Neb., to Riverside. Accepts.

Ordinations and Installations.

CHERINGTON, F. B., i. Westminster Ch., Spokane, Wn., Dec. 12. Sermon, Dr. L. H. Hallock; other parts, Rev. Messrs. A. J. Bailey, Samuel Greene, S. B. L. Penrose, William Davies.
CRISBY, Albert B., i. Lake View Chapel, Cleveland, O., Dec. 20. Sermon, Rev. L. L. Taylor; other parts, Rev. Messrs. J. R. Bourne, H. M. Ladd, D. D., H. A. N. Richards, C. W. Carroll.
DAVIS, D. J., o. Welsh Ch., Joliet, Ill., Nov. 25. Parts, Rev. Messrs. John Jones, G. R. Evans, G. Roberts, R. T. Evans, W. H. Jones.
FREUDER, Sam., o. missionary to the Jews, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., Dec. 19. Sermon, Dr. Smith Baker; other parts, Rev. Messrs. F. B. Davis, Arthur Little, O. D., A. W. Archibald, D. D.
GOODSELL, Dennis, i. Lodi, Cal., Dec. 4. Sermon, Rev. R. H. Sink; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Harry Perks, M. J. Luark, J. K. Harrison, E. S. Williams.
NORTON, Stephen A., i. First Ch., San Diego, Cal., Nov. 22.
ROBB, W. B., o. Manchester, Col., Dec. 13. Sermon, Rev. G. E. Paddock; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Horace Sanderson, Addison Blanchard, F. T. Bayley, C. H. Pettibone.
SMITH, Edw. L., i. Walla Walla, Wn., Dec. 11. Sermon, Dr. L. H. Hallock; other parts, Rev. Messrs. A. J. Bailey, Samuel Greene, F. B. Cherington, D. D.
SMITH, J. G., i. Plymouth Ch., Chillicothe, O., Dec. 17. Sermon, Dr. Washington Gladden; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Alex. Mine, R. S. Lindsay, A. G. Manville.
SPENCE, Will H., o. Vermontville, Mich., Dec. 13. Sermon, Rev. J. A. Schertz; other parts, Rev. Messrs. J. E. Arney, W. B. Williams, H. S. Roblee, Prof. Chas. McKenney.

Resignations.

CHASE, Jas. B., Toledo, Io., to take effect in April.

COUSINS, Edgar M., field secretary of the Maine Missionary Society.
DEXTER, Wm. H., Park Ch., Springfield, Mass.
GRINNELL, Eng. L., Chassell, Mich.
JENKINS, Jno. J., Parsons, Pa.
LIGHT, Nestor, Harford, Pa.
REITZEL, Jno. E., Owosso, Mich.
SEAWLES, Geo. H., Arklin, Minn.
STRONG, Wm. E., Washington Street Ch., Beverly, Mass., to accept call to First Ch., Jackson, Mich.
WILDE, Jas., Louisville, Kan., to take effect March 1.

Dismissals.

PITTS, Eddy T., First Ch., Everett, Mass., Dec. 8.
TEEL, Wm. H., Wethersfield, Ct., Dec. 18.

Churches Organized.

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y., rec. Dec.—.
CHICAGO, Ill., Austin, Swedish Evangelical, rec. Dec. 17. Seventeen members.
CLEVELAND, O., Lake View, Dec. 20.
INDEPENDENCE, Oki., rec. Dec. 9. Nineteen members.
KIRKLAND, Ill., Nov. 25. Eighty-five members.
OAK RIDGE, Oki., rec. Dec. 11. Twelve members.
ROSAIA, Wn., Dec. 13. Thirteen members.
SPRING VALLEY, Ill., French, Dec. 21. Twenty-eight members.
YELM, Wn., rec. Dec. 12.

Miscellaneous.

KEEF, Elshah A., will supply in Conway, N. H., where he will reside during a six months' supply.
LANE, Jno. W., No. Hadley, Mass., was recently thrown from his carriage and quite seriously hurt.
LIGHT, Nestor, Harford, Pa., has just lost two little daughters by scarlet fever. His son, who was sick, recovered.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES.

	Conf. Tot.	Conf. Tot.
CALIFORNIA.		
Eureka,	30	30
Los Angeles, Park,	12	12
Pacific Grove, May—	—	—
Sacramento,	12	23
San Francisco, Bethany,	11	13
Seventh Ave.,	6	6
San Jacinto,	—	5
San Juan,	—	11
CONNECTICUT.		
Hartford, Fourth,	7	7
Stratford,	8	8
ILLINOIS.		
Cable,	11	18
Chicago, California Ave.,	—	24
Douglas Park,	24	28
Forest Glen,	9	21
W. Pullman,	2	8
Grossdale,	—	9
La Vergne,	—	5
Oak Park, Forest Ave. Br.,	6	9
Ottawa,	18	21
Payson,	3	6
Rockford, First,	4	7
Wheaton, First,	—	6
IOWA.		
Allison,	20	25
Baxter,	2	5
Burlington,	3	6
Correctionville,	5	5
Des Moines, Pilgrim,	5	5
No. Park,	—	4
Doon,	4	4
Elliott,	2	4
Fayette,	5	5
Garner,	6	11
Grand River,	6	11
Kingsley,	25	30
Moville,	7	7
Muscatine, Pilgrim,	5	5
Niles,	13	13
Sabula,	—	3
Sioux City, First,	—	6
Squak,	4	4
Tabor,	11	11
Vining, Bohemian,	3	4
KANSAS.		
Atwood,	—	9

Total: Conf., 465; Tot., 999.

Total since Jan. 1. Conf., 16,453; Tot., 30,587.

OTHER CHRISTIAN WORK.

The winter examinations at the Lay College, Revere, last week, passed off successfully, the students acquitting themselves creditably. A paper on The Higher Criticism by a colored man was highly commended by ministers in attendance.

The rank of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics is so high and its research so thorough that it will be gratifying to reformers and students of social phenomena to know that it is now at work upon an investigation of the relation between the liquor traffic and the crime of the State. All officials and inmates of the State penal and reformatory institutions are to be questioned. Answers to such questions as these are to be sought, secured voluntarily if possible, and pried into if necessary.

Was the criminal sober or in liquor when he formed the intent to commit the crime? Did the intemperate habits of the criminal lead to a condition which induced the crime? Did the intemperate habits of others lead the criminal to a condition which induced the crime?

The investigator will pry into the drinking habits of criminals and also of parents—whether light or heavy drinkers, occasional or protracted drinkers; the kind of liquor drank, whether whisky, light beers, malted liquors or distilled liquors, etc.

INDEX TO VOLUME LXXIX.

Nos. 27 to 32 inclusive.

Biographical.

Adams, 259, 450; Allen, 450.
Banks, 319; Barstow, 355; Bissell,
285; Blinn, 157; Rodwell, 891.

Clapp, 63
Dascomb, 94; De Lesseps, 891.
Edwards, 94
Froude, 571
Goodman, 488; Griffin, 355; Gulick,
124.

Hamerton, 685; Harrison, 793; Hay-
ward, 519; Hincks, 941; Holmes,
319, 353, 484.

Jenkyns, 740
Kirkwood, 319
Lord, 941; Lyon, 941.

McCosh, 740
McRobison, 259
Shedd, 740; Shipley, 941; Storrs, 847;
Strong, 221; Swing, 484; Syming-
ton, 418.

Thaxter, 286
Underwood, 221
Wuthrop, 740

Letters.

Australia, 204, 505
Boston, 137, 333, 465, 543, 621, 911
California, 270
Chicago, 106, 366
India, 585

Iowa, Northern, 120
Japan, 204, 398, 508
London, 42, 107, 504, 736
Northwest, 10, 218, 335, 545, 866
St. Louis, 641
Washington, 41, 105, 189, 237, 268, 709, 865, 959

Meetings.

American Board Gives Account of
Its Stewardship, 479; at Madison,
300; Annual Meeting, 523.

American Missionary Association, 601
Berkeley Temple, Conference Week
at, 560
Boston Congregational Club, 415, 500,
782, 964.

Boston Evangelical Alliance, 335, 689
Boston Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Asso-
ciation, 399
Boston Superintendents' Union, 351

Canadian Union in Conference, 186
Christian Endeavor Annual Conven-
tion, 90
Christian Workers at Rochester, 649;
at Syracuse, 879.

Economists, Summer Meeting of,
Educational Conference at the
School of Et. Ic., 218

England, Ecclesiastical Assemblies
in, 559
Fryeburg Chautauqua, 218
Grindelwald Conference and Chris-
tian Reunion, 151

Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk,
Lowell Meeting, 500
Massachusetts Endeavors in Fall
River, 738

Massachusetts Sunday School Con-
vention, 489
Mr. Moody's August Conference, 189
Oberlin's Institute of Christian So-
ciology, 737

Protestant Episcopal Church Con-
gress, 746
Slavic Missionaries' Conference,
Congregational, 127

Social Scientists in Conference at
Saragosa, 347
STATE MEETINGS.—Colorado, 323;
Connecticut, 779; East Oklahoma, 323;
Georgia, 790; Minnesota, 410;
Montana, 381; Nebraska, 561; New
Hampshire, 380; North Carolina, 382;
Northern California, 56;
North Dakota, 481; Oregon, 524;
Rhode Island, 523; Southern Cal-
ifornia, 576; Texas, 641; Utah,
561; Washington, 465; Wisconsin,
181; Wyoming, 410.

Vermont Sunday School Conven-
tion, 559
Woman's Board, Annual Meeting, 667
Woman's Conference at Northfield, 26
Women's Home Missionary Asso-
ciation, 559

Y. M. C. A. Men Meet, Enthusiastic,
Y. W. C. Associations in Conference, 560

Poems.

After School, 340
After the Flower, 551
An Old Friend, 628
At Sea, 631
August, 210

Autumn Fashions, 474
Beside the Sea, 379
Bird's Good Bye, 372
Child Musician, 309
Christmas Chime, 918
Cleft Boulder, 143

Comfort, 765
Common Pleasures, 15
Communion with Christ, 668
Cottage Parliament, 280
Country Church, 97
Courage, 307

Cries of the Newboy, 15
Day by Day, 717
Four Letters, 280
From Day to Day, 1
Gentleman, 553

Golden-Rod, 339
Guests of God, 112
Heavenly Camp, 33
Holmes's, Dr., Public Library Poem, 357
Humble Hero, 146
Last Eve of Summer, 245

Light Divine, 47
Lines, 513
Little Girls, 243
Love's Jubilee, 81
Maid of the Legion of Honor, 81
Mamma's Kiss, 211
Master of the House, 404
Midsummer Musings, 635
Mother's Chair, 965
My Life, 209
My Prayer, 403
Nativity, 918
Old Thanksgiving Days, 715
One Step at a Time, 326
Our Home-Maker, 308
Outgoing, 280
Peace of Christmas Time, 919
September, 371
Shut-Eye Train, 277

Sigh of the Urban Church-Goer for
the Country Church, 117
Sonnet to Dr. Holmes, 467
Sorrowful Anniversaries, 818
Summer Benediction, 161
Summer Day by the Sea, 50
Sunshine Land, 17
Their Angels, 175
Threshing-Floor, 436
Tired woman's Epitaph, 473
Twenty-four Presidents, 114
Unforgotten, 229
Unlites, 571
"Where Is the Guest-Chamber?"
White Clover, 16
Years, 949

General Index.

1894, 954
Alabama, Rippe Fields in, 977
All in One Mold, 209
Aitruism, 275
American Board, Statement from
the Officers of the, 296; Upon
Young Men, Call and Claim of
the, 336; To Its Constituency, 783.
American Highlander in His Every-
day Clothes, 174; Institute of Civ-
ics, 266.
Ancient School for Scandal, 184
Annunciation, St. Luke's Story of
the, 921
Arbitration Feasible or Desirable?
Is Compulsory, 138; Objections to
Compulsory, 241.
Art Propaganda by the Fair, 53; in the
Christian Life, 711.
As Others See Us, 141
Aunt Nabby's Treasures, 275
Autumn Weddings, 403

Baby, Training the, 473
Beauty Within as Well as Without, 49
Bell-Rope, Don't Cut the, 549
Benevolence in a Church, The De-
velopment of, 664
Benevolent Societies, The Financial
Problem of Our, 658
Bible, Authority of the, 33; Are You
Gaining the Utmost Benefit from
Your? 235.
Bible Teachings about Bible Study,
167; As an Aid to Civilization, 201;
Lands and Bible Truth, 307.
Billingsgate, Religious, 134
Blameless Ecclesiastic, 566
Blessing in Thorns, 452; at the Ta-
ble, 876.
Board, Harmony in the, 427; Our
Present Duty to the, 463.
Booth, General, 469; Face to Face
with General, 467.
Boston's Art Treasures, 815
Bowdoin Centennial, 25
Boy, A Plucky, 146; Loved His Sister,
How a Little, 300; A Brave, 718.
Braves, The Decadence of, 966
Brave Prelate, 596
Brethren Changed Their Minds, 523

Calis, About Making, 590
Calvinism, Revolt from, 322
Candidating, 344
Carnot's Greatest Service for France, 159
Cat, True Story of a, 114
Century Plant in Bloom, 276
Chapman Meetings in La Crosse,
Wis., 23
Character the True Source of Prog-
ress, 27
Charity, Escape Becoming Mechan-
ical, How Can Organized, 541
Charm of Youth, 47
Charm in Behalf of the, 210
Child's Spirit, 915
Children, Growing Crises of, 339; Re-
ligious Training of, 590; Pretty
Work for, 872.
China and Japan, 166; War Between
Japan and, 172; Christian Oppor-
tunity in, 618; Will Japan Defeat,
112.
Christ? How Well Do We Need to
Know the Life of, 375
Christian Citizens, Militant and Tri-
umphant, 810
Christian Endeavor, Some Unnoted
Work of, 177; Society in Politics,
265; and Good Citizenship, 313.
Christian Give? What Proportion
of His Income Should a,
Christianity Depend Upon a Book?
Does, 135; Mystical and Ethical
Elements in, 232; New Ethical
Contribution to, 318.
Christmas for Indian Children, 538;
A "Hard Times," 871, 919; Its
Deepest Meaning, 908; As an An-
swer to Prayer, 309.
Christmas Gifts, A Few, 818; Chil-
dren's, 819; Supper Extraordi-
nary, 914; Story in Art, 923.
Church and Civic Regeneration, 3;
Critical *versus* the Charitable
View of the, 29; and Its Problems,
The Modern City, 627; A Grateful,
779; and Politics, 784; as a social
Factor, 809.
Church Bell, The Call and Message
of the, 470; Membership? How
Much Should We Require for,
50; Unity, A Step Toward, 540;
Extension in a Western City,
714.
Churches Once More, Weaker, 13;
Two Suggestions for, 129; The
Interdependence of City, 713;
Some Characteristics of the
Western, 757.
Civic Revival, 706
Clark's, Dr., Retirement, 499
Cleveland's Aggressive Pastor, 154
Cleveland, Radical Movements in,
284; An Interesting Week in, 445.
Colds, Concerning, 593
College, Life, Home after, 209;
Women as Housekeepers, 373;
Graduate and the Church, 471;
Facilities the Nerve to Act?
Have, 861.
Colorado, From—A Review and
Forecast, 448
Commonwealth Service, Primitive, 154
Congo-French Treaty, 234
Congregational Education Society,
570; Ministry, Status of the, 626;
Clubs, Two Sister, 886.
Congregationalism, A Renewed Ap-
plication of, 133; to Church Unity,
The Relation of, 242; Speaking
for Itself, 752; The Story of, 760;
Beginnings of, 949
Congregationalist Services, XVIII.,
123; XIX., 286; XX., 449; XXI., 645;
XXII., 724; XXIII., 889.

Congregationalist's Tour in the
Orient, 658
Contrast, By Way of, 522
Cookery and Christianity, 50
Cooking by Electricity, 113
Co-operation Failed, Why, 304
Co-operative Lecture Course, 547
Country Districts, Religion in, 101;
Church, Needs of the, 110; Visi-
tors, Rare, 145
Crossing the Bridge Before You
Come to It, 305
Czar, The Death of the, 618

Dark Ages, These Are Not the, 651
Dascomb, Rev. A. B., In Memory of, 159
Deerfield Valley Old Folks Have
Their Annual Good Time, 483
Denied, 37
Denominational Allegiance, Reasons
For Their, 763
Diet in Summer, 144
Difficult Sayings of Our Lord, 586,
722; of Christ, 915.
Dining-Room, In the, 267
Distinction, A False and Harmful,
Divine Message, 112
Dods, Marcus, 579; In His Study, 588.
Don't Cry, Girls, 341
Dress, Suggestions on, 278
Drury College, Prospect at, 181; Its
History and Development, 680;
A Modern Miracle, 681; Tribute
from St. Louis Pastor, 682;
President Fuller's Inauguration,
682.

Ecclesiastical Drifts Abroad, 367
Economic Truths, Primary, 162
Educated Ministry, 238
Educational Uplift, 113
Electricity, Household Uses of, 210
Elephants of Maulmain, 630
Examples of Triumph, 619;
In God, Is There Any Limit to?
659.
Entering into the Cloud,
Environment and Its Influence on
Theology, 471
Eternal Punishment, 631
Etiquette, Points on, 668
Expression, A Plea for, 966
Eyes, The Care of the, 307

Fairbairn on the Personality of
Jesus, Principal, 937
Faith a Divine Gift or a Human
Acquisition? Is, 581; Biblical
Examples of Triumph, 619;
In God, Is There Any Limit to?
659.
Family Outings, 141; Discipline at
the Zoo, 372.
Football, Some Things That Need to
Be Said About, 963
France, Stability of, 7
Free Lectures, An Experiment in, 306
Friends, 307

German Ministers, A Training
School for, 886
Girls and Women, Concerning, 211;
In City Boarding Houses, Young,
965.
Gladstone, Mr., on Schism, 266; on
the Atonement, 426.
Gladstone's, Mr., Most Blessed Ob-
ject of Contemplation, 249
Golden Gate City, From the, 886
Good Citizenship League, 297
Good Confession, 469
Good Literature, One Way to Circu-
late, 309
Gospel, A False, 6; of Fresh Air, 69;
of Good Health, 24; According
to Paul—the City, 281; of
Work, 516.
Gospel Text Work in Wisconsin,
Guardians? Who Shall Guard the,
620

Halloween Frolic, 552
Harris, William Torrey, LL. D., 200
Hartford School of Sociology, 794
Havelek, American, 618
He Didn't "Want to Enough," 512
Health Hints, 512
Heating, The Art of, 272, 303, 336, 369
Helps to Humanity, A Pen, 341
Heroism at the Front, 445
Historic Ground, On, 419
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 462; and
One of His Immortal Poems, 916.
Holmes's, Dr., Estimate of the Home, 552
Home, Breaking, 173; Culture Clubs,
457.
Home, Definitions of, 277; Bribery
and Corruption in the, 871.
Homemaking, A Dec in, 670
How One Problem Was Solved, 242;
One Minister Spent His Vacation,
410; Josiah, Fell from Grace, 472;
Would You Answer Him? 570, 965.
Human Ownership or Stewardship,
Which? 427
Hume, Robert, Returns to India, 623
Hungary, Freedom of Worship in, 560
Hygiene of Cellars, 48
Hymns and Discovered Authors,
Anonymous, 273

Immigration, Thoughts on, 13
In Love with His Mother, 553
Inclusion and Assertion, A Plea for,
330
Incredulity, A Wholesome,
Indian Schools, Better Methods for
the, 233
Individualism Past, The Days of,
Influence of One, 633
Installation in the South, 779
Installations, Two Local, 778
Insurrection, Taste of, 37
International Law in the East, 432
Iowa College, Retreat and Summer
School at, 58
Iowa, Notes from, 446; The Cyclone
and Other Recent Events in, 569.
Iowa's Trials with Laws and Re-
form, 191

Is This the Way Out? 226; He Out of
His Sphere? 633.
Japan, The Latest News From, 885
Japan's Political and Intellectual
Ferment, 122
Jew's Striking Testimony, 2
Joe and Dan, 249
Jumping Beans, 965
Justice, A Plea for, 143

Kindergarten Game, Value of the,
210; Principles in the Sunday
School, 436
Knox College, The Bryant Centen-
nial at, 714
Korean Boy's Hats, 967

Lecture Courses, The Mission of,
Leisure, The Duty of, 183
Library, in the, 828
Life? What Are the Real Facts of,
Literature of 1894, 810; 823; and the
Spiritual Life, 814.
Little Chap, 617
Looking Toward Larger Things, 234
Lord's Day, Keeping the, 394

Madison, On to, 394
Marriage, A Model, 244
Mary the Mother of Jesus, 925
Matrimonial Agencies, 79
Meat that Perisheth, Laboring for
the, 266
Meeting House, Old New England,
Meeting Houses, Quaint Old White,
Middleboro, Mass., Two Hundredth
Anniversary in, 284
Midsummer Hints, 1102
Ministerial Integrity, 102
Ministers Went Out on a Strike, How
the, 400
Miranda, The Last Trip of the, 348
Miss Abigail's Adopted Daughter, 765
Mission Work on the Missionaries,
The Effect of, 44
Missionaries of the Church, Great,
Bishop, Pateson, 84; Titus
Coan, 545; William Goodell, 625.
Missionary Enthusiasm, How to
Revive It, 12; Union, Interna-
tional, 25.
Mistress and Maid, 307
Moribundness, 276
Mothers, For Young, 349
Mourning of the Glen, 655
Mouth, The Tyranny of the, 569
Mrs. Blossom's Company, 15; Yellow
Medicine, 176.
Mt. Holyoke of Today, 209
Municipal Reform, in Boston, 362;
Progress Already Made in, 467;
Reformers in Conference, 917.
Music, upon the Religious Life, the
Influence of, 962

Natural Selection—Not Proved, 928
Nested—Local of Convictions and
Actions, 267
Nerves, Absence of, 873
Nevada, Foothold in, 23
New England, Holy Town Sabbath,
New England in the Southwest, 638
New England Parliament of Reli-
gious, Our, 393
New Home, 108
New Psychology and the Christian
Religion, 225
News Service, Reliable, 767
Newspaper, The Educative Function
of the, 321
No. 411, 49
"No Debts and No Assets," 86
Nomenclature, A Plea for New, 320
Noted Persons, About, 967

October Walk, 512
Of Varying Interest, 404
Ohio Anti-Saloon League, 917
Oklahoma Outlines, 977
Old Lines, Too, With the, 362; Age,
Dangers and Diseases of, 551.
Olden Time, As in,
Old-time Holidays, 720
Oliver, Semi-centennial at, 511
One Experience, The Story of,
Optimism, A Chance for, 102
Ordination, Our Usage in, 539; What
It Really Means, 860.
Ourself, A Word About, 767
Over-Politeness, Protest Against, 48
Oxford Summer School of Theol-
ogy, 151, 185; Idea, Let Us Import
the, 186.

Palestine in Pictures, 752
Parkhurst, Dr., in Northampton,
379; Gentler Traits, 968.
Pastor Defended, 25
Pastoral Supply, Congregational
Board of, 14
Paul's Spiritual Experience, Lessons
from, 254
Peascham, Vt., Centennial Anniver-
sary in, 71
People's University, 362
Petitions for Material Blessings?
Does God Hear Them? 78
Philosophy of Today? Who Are Col-
leges, 205
Physical Training, Ethical Element
in, 207
Pictures, How to Choose, 340; How
to Study Great, 550.
Pilgrim Church, Cleveland, A New
Home for, 839
Pilgrimage and Its Import, 200; His-
torical, 216
Pilgrims' England, 875
Platform Robbery, 448
Pleasures of Doubtful Character, 102
Our Attitude toward, 102
Plymouth Summer School of Ethics
and Economics, 121, 217
Poetry as a Peacemaker, 551
Political Revolution, 693
Politics, English Rural, 157
Praise, Injudicious, 60; Judicious,
102
Prayer That Lifted and Blessed, 549;
On Him Who Prays, The Influence
of, 811.
Prayers Have Impressed You Most?
What Answers to Your, 867
Preachers and Preaching Abroad, 307
Press, The Religious *versus* the Sec-
ular, 860
Profitable Pastime, 829
Public Library, Boston's New,
Pulpit Filled, An Important, 379

Quakers, Signs of Life Among the, 289
Quint, Dr. A. H., Articles by: Imperi-
al Judgment, 43; A Country
Church, 109; Preaching One's
Self, 173; Who Says It? 230;
Old Folks, 384; Legal and Moral,
368; Changed Conditions, 453;
Religion of Hire, 508; Lordship
of Christ, 588; Defense of Our
Policy, 762; Faithful, 869; Mis-
takes, 882.

Races and Gambling, 6
Rafe, 816
Realists, A Fallacy of the, 239
Rebellion, A Successful, 591
Reformation, The New, 546

Religious Reformers, Influence of (Great, 298; Journalism, Progress in, 462; Thinking, Changes in, 530; Influence of Natural Science, 587)

Republican Party, The Opportunity of the, 425

Rockland's Third Edition, Rogers Academy, Decennial of, 25

Sacrifice of Silence, 436

Sailors, 968

Say It While They Live, School, Pertaining to, 439

Schools, Religious Influence of the, 765

Science and Religion, Harmony of, 213

Scrooby as Seen by Another American, 878

Seasonable Suggestions, Secretary, The New, 522

Sensible Holiday Gift, Settlement Line, Something New in the, 918

"Shall We Forgive Her?" Sick Babies, 15

Sin of the Rich Man in the Parable, 235

Sixty Days Off, 337

Slavery, New, 94

Sleep, How to Go to, 651

Sobriety—Its Necessity in Railroad-ing, 321

Social Evolution, 271; Grievances? How Can Christians Remedy Present, 330; State Without the Gospel? Can There Be an Ideal, 387; Ferment Abroad, 422

Society of the Happy Mariners, 918

Sociology as a Fad, 172

Southwestern Summer Resort, Making a, 317

Spiritual Truth, Openness to, Lessons Have You Learned During 1894? What, 956

St. Louis, Dedication in, 530; Outlook in, 886

Stability in Religious Belief, 510

Stalker, Dr. James, 288; A Nearer View of Dr., 370

Statistics of the Depression, Reliable, 280

Stay-at-Homes, 112

St. Louis, Growth in, 186

Storrs's, Dr., Peroration, 596

Strike, After the, 70; In the Far West, Episodes of the Big, 133; Commission, Report of the, 106

Striker, A Typical, 140

Subscribe? Will You, 75

Summer Delight for the Urban Needy, 26; School, Rise of, 134; In the Northwest, 221

Sunday Occupations for Boys and Girls, 17, 56, 82, 114, 146, 178, 211, 246, 278, 310, 342, 373, 405, 439, 474, 513, 545, 589, 621, 650, 718, 767, 820, 872, 920, 965

Sunday School Lessons, Choosing the, 879, 927

Superfluous Meetings, 330

Swing, Dr., A Jew's Tribute to, 909

Tariff Struggle, Lesson of the, 223

Taste, Education of the Sense of, 145

Taxation of Churches, 79

"Tell the Other Boys," 405

Thankful Spirit, 715

Thanksgiving Proclamation, The President's, 449; Stimulate Each Other, How? Fifth and, 707; Day, My Best, 715; Day in the South, 894

Thanksgivings, Three, Theological Tendencies Abroad, 716

Total Abstinence? Why, 673

Turk at His Devotions, 16

Two Short Looks at One Long Subject, 240, 273

Typical Young Women, Two, 143

Underlying Hindrance, 166

Unhappiness, Escape from, 79

Unitarians Believe, What, 426

Unjust Charge, 92

Unnecessary Work, 717

Unto the Least of These, 11

Utah? What Next in, 370

Vermont Churches, Woman's Work for the, 110

"Virtue May Be Taught," 243

Waldensians in America, 94

War and the Missions, 200

Wedding Presents, 796

Welcoming Back the Pastor, 316

Western Pastor in the East, 641

What Jamie Did, 277

Whitefield's First Visit to Boston, 402

Widow's Mites? Wherein Was the True Value of the, 463

Wild Mac, 45, 75, 111, 142

"Will You Be Good?" 457

Willard, Miss, in Her Boston Home, 685

Woman Question, 371, 403; Again, 510

Women, Busy, 628

Working Man's Church, Another, 23

Yale in Running Order Again, 423

Youth, Concerning, 178

WHAT MEN SAY.

— I can hardly think it possible that you need any word of mine to assure you that I am in favor of law and order and opposed to mob vengeance in any case, and whether the subjects to it are white or black. The laws of the land are, or ought to be, sufficient for the protection of any citizen, able to enforce obedience to them from every citizen, and strong and certain enough to redress every wrong against society and to punish every crime.—*President Cleveland.*

— As well try to preserve the American Union by asking all of our population to move into the State of Rhode Island as to invite all Christians to union within the lines of immersion and the historic episcopate. . . . The Quakers have neither "the historic episcopate" nor the "primitive sacraments" and yet they are undoubtedly Christians of the best type. If righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost are the tests, the Quakers stand high. When facts are appealed to theories must give way.—*President W. G. Ballantine.*

Shall we never learn that a country is great only when there are fathers and mothers in the home, when there is chastity and purity in the home and faith in the church, and the love of God in the hearts of men, and when the nation, with its worldly spirit, with its bosses and its machines, and its godlessness, and its narrow, worldly horizon that can hardly look beyond the next presidential election, shall come to have a faith in God and in humanity as the children of God and of eternity, in which we live and for which we live?—*Dr. Abbott.*

— There is no sentiment embodied in the laws of money, and, no matter how great may be the volume of the currency, if each and every dollar of that currency is not of value to pass current in the world of business it cannot add in the slightest degree to the blessings of the people. To be productive of the people's good it must be, whether of gold, silver or paper, in the very order of things, of unquestioned and unvarying value and, when called into requisition, discharge without the aid of legal tender acts at home or abroad the obligations of the holder.—*Controller Eckles.*

— I could not stay in America for one month unless I believed that I was engaged in a great national work. I am not a young man, and every day of my life must bear some fruit. I have no right to waste the influence of my name. It is a matter of great regret to me that the American form of government does not permit Congress to provide for the support of the national conservatory. It is a great burden for private enterprise to carry. . . . I stay in America because I recognize the national conservatory as one of the foremost schools of the world, and I am proud to be at the head of it.—*Dr. Antonin Dvorak.*

I regard Christianity as a life, rather than a creed. The only orthodoxy that I am especially interested in is that of life and practice.—*Whittier.*

Marriages.

(The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.)

CURTIS—LORD—In Lebanon, Me., Nov. 23, Rev. John S. Curtis and Fannie A. Lord of West Lebanon.

FORD—WOODFORD—In Ontario, Cal., Dec. 19, by Rev. A. E. Tracy, Isaac Ford of Redlands and Fannie Halbert, daughter of the late Rev. O. L. Woodford.

SIMMONS—WINN—In High Point, N.C., by Rev. C. C. Collins, assisted by Rev. S. S. Sevier, Rev. Z. Simmons of High Point and Annie Winn of Dudley, N.C.

Deaths.

HULEY—In Raymond, N.H., Dec. 6, Deacon Hayden Huley, age 84 yrs.

GATES—In Marietta, O., Dec. 17, Beman Gates, born in Montague, Mass., Jan. 5, 1818; settled in Marietta in 1837; prominent as an editor, railroad director, bank president, trustee of Marietta College and as an honored and useful citizen. Pure in life, exalted in character, of large heart and marked ability, he was one of the best and strongest men of Southeastern Ohio.

REED—In Greenfield, Dec. 9, Miss Hannah Flint Reed.

SNYDER—In Williamsburg, Dec. 29, Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, mother of Rev. Henry S. Snyder, aged 82 yrs.

MRS. FRANCES EMERSON POOLE.

Mrs. Poole of New York City, eldest daughter of William Emerson and Frances Maria Haskins, of Providence, R. I., entered into rest Dec. 7, 1894. Inheriting the strong characteristics of noble ancestry, the oft-repeated saying with reference to Emerson's grandmother: "She was one of the best of Christians, the best of mothers, the best of wives, the best of women," might as well be said of Mrs. Poole.

Positive influences of a Christian home, seconded by her pastor, Dr. Leonard Swain, led her to an early union with the church. The Sabbath school was her chosen field, and her class of colored boys was marked feature in the Central Church vestry in the days when slavery stained our nation.

In 1870 she married Reuben B. Poole of New York, making the Broadway Tabernacle her Sabbath home and the mission school her field. But God had chosen for her another mission. A complication of spinal, heart and nervous diseases confined her to her home for the last twenty years, in almost constant pain, at times so severe as to induce spasms of unconscious suffering. Her physician, Dr. F. S. Bradford, writes: "Nineteen out of twenty persons afflicted as she has been for years would have died long ago," and adds "her example of Christian fortitude in adversity and cheerful patience in sickness and suffering ought to remain forever in the memory of all who knew her."

The venerable rector of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, who frequently visited her, writes: "She ever gladdened her home with cheerful words and a happy disposition. No murmur or complaint has ever been heard from her lips. All with her has been joyous and thankful. No visitor would ever have known from her appearance that she was a sufferer from pain. No visitor ever left her without being impressed with the truth that she was a pattern of a cheerful, lovely and hospitable Christian woman. She was indeed a rare example of what power there is in true Christian religion to transform the natural into the spiritual life."

"I live from day to day" was her frequent remark, and all plans were preface by the saying "If I live," showing how conscious she was of a probable sudden call to the other home. The summons she exerted in one half-hour after she was laid upon her deathbed she was touched with the solemn beauty that so often speaks to friends of a sweet rest and a joyous waking, which leaves upon the memory of the living the blessed assurance of happy life beyond. It was a touching tribute to her life that the funereal hour should assemble a large circle of sympathizing friends—doctors of divinity, business men, teachers, Sunday school scholars and many who had found in her the friend in their hours of need. Unconscious merit has the attracting power for conscious friendships, which death only quickens into a more vivid life. Her life gave better lives to many.

Rev. Dr. Simmons at her funeral spoke of her influence upon others, with no thought of the good she was doing. Pointing to the lilies that friends had laid beside and around her, he remarked that she exerted an influence as unconscious as these flowers.

Husband and daughter had her whole heart's love and devotion, and yet every home of their kindred was sure to receive her token of love and sympathy in sorrow and of added cheer in seasons of joy. A few kindred spirits will wither as when the frost comes, because of this chill of death. Yet her last message was, "Go, attend to daily duties." We have but to obey and await the summons which will give us eternal union.

I AM SO NERVOUS

Many women say. "I cannot sleep. I have no appetite. I cannot work." Such a condition as this is due to impoverished and impure blood, which is not the right kind to give strength to the nerves and digestive organs. Let the blood be purified, enriched and vitalized with Hood's Sarsaparilla and all this nervousness, sleeplessness, and loss of appetite will disappear.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"Three years ago I was taken with nervous prostration. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. As soon as I began taking it I began to get better, and now I do all my work." ROXANNA DUNN, Castile, New York. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

CURIO CASE.

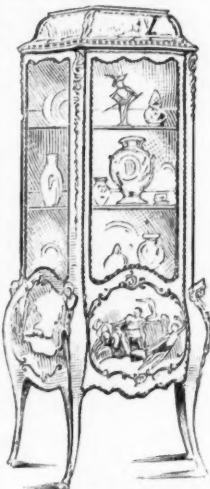
We only give a rough idea of the shape of this Cabinet; its decoration and detail are beyond any attempt of the engraver.

The entire Cabinet is finished in bronze lacquer and hand-painted. The panels are by well-known artists and are examples of the best Vernis-Martin work. The arched roof is similarly treated.

Every opening, panel and joint is framed in brass. Brass bands, collars and moldings of the most elaborate character have been employed. The corner-posts are adorned with miniature busts of the Muses.

The Cabinet within is carpeted with silk tapestry of a rare floral pattern. Beneath the floor is an inclosed cabinet for private treasures. The back of the Cabinet is a French plate mirror with heavy plate glass shelves. The glass in the sides and front is double curved.

It is one of the best Curio Cabinets we have ever offered.



PAINE'S FURNITURE CO.,
48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

There is in the volume of trade the usual decline noticed as the year draws to a close. Unseasonable weather has also helped to check distribution of goods in many lines. Many merchants and bankers will take advantage of the spirit of the season to complete liquidations which have been only partly made and charge off bad accounts which have been carried thus far with hopes of early improvement in business. This is the time to close out depreciated stocks and bad accounts, or mark them down to real values. Nevertheless, the number of failures now coming to light is not large when we consider the discouraging trend of events through the greater part of the year, and especially in view of the heavy shrinkage in prices of so many commodities.

Those people who have been advocating a radical change in our national legislation with respect to the circulating medium of the country are not much encouraged over the character of the first bill shaped to meet their views or over its reception by the business community. It is not too much to say that the mere idea of currency legislation has, at the moment, a nightmare effect. The business world is nervous and wants rest. Any sort of currency legislation would doubtless have a disturbing influence. It is doubly unfortunate that legislation looking toward the improvement and enlargement of our bank note currency should bear the Carlisle cognomen or be presented in the form of the present bill. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Carlisle is distrusted and feared by the banking world. Any legislation shaped by him or bearing his name could receive no warm welcome at present. And on its merits the bill will not stand. What the country wants is a bank note currency based on gold. The Carlisle bill simply increases the function of credit in the circulating medium, when there is too much credit and too little gold there already. It is practically certain that no new currency legislation will be passed by the present Congress, and there is some comfort in that thought.

The large gold exports and larger withdrawals of gold from the treasury continue, and both mark a prevailing distrust and accentuate that distrust. Government bonds are materially weaker and fears are entertained that another issue will be necessary before the season for gold shipments shall close next spring.

A large auction sale of cotton goods in New York, one of the largest ever held, brought out spirited bidding and ready taking of all the offerings. Prices showed considerable shrinkage, but, considering present cost of manufacture of the goods and the general state of the market, were generally satisfactory. The sales were for the benefit of New England mills and mean a great deal to the operatives. On the whole, New England is suffering as little this winter from poor business as any section. Prices of products of this section are comparatively well sustained, and there is considerable hopefulness to be found among our manufacturers as to the new year.

The financial markets have been disturbed by gold withdrawals and exports, by a decision which upsets the monopoly of the Bell Telephone Company so far as it rests on patents, and by the slow progress made in reorganizing the many large bankrupt railroad systems. The character of stock market speculation is low at the moment, legitimate dealing in securities of character being confined to a very few favorite bonds and shares. Perhaps in no direction is the outlook better than in the exploiting of new electric light, railway or power transmission enterprises. The growth of confidence of investors in bonds of such properties is very marked and soundly capitalized projects have a ready acceptance.

USED and prescribed by physicians—Pond's Extract. Avoid counterfeit preparations—get the genuine.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D., LL.D.

The news of the sudden death of Dr. Ellis from apoplexy, at his home on Marlborough Street, Boston, last Friday, brought sorrow to many who had long been his personal friends and called forth sympathetic interest from the public, to whom he has rendered great service as a student and a historian. Dr. Ellis was born in Boston, Aug. 8, 1814, graduated from Harvard in 1833 and from the divinity school in 1836. From 1840 to 1869 he was pastor of Harvard Unitarian Church, Charlestown. During his pastorate he was for six years professor of systematic theology at Harvard Divinity School. He was for some time an editor of the *Christian Register* and for several years sole editor of the *Christian Examiner*. He was the fourth person on whom Harvard has conferred both the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. Dr. Ellis was the author of a number of biographical and historical works, mainly connected with the history of Boston and New England. He was a diligent and enthusiastic student, delighting in patient research and settling many important questions concerning the early history of Pilgrims and Puritans by careful examination of original documents. He was for a number of years vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society and became its president on the retirement of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, whose death so briefly preceded his own.

JUDGE J. K. GOODWIN.

The Congregational church in Ottawa, and indeed the State of Kansas, sustains a heavy loss in the death of Judge Goodwin, which took place at his son's residence Dec. 9. He was one of the foremost figures in the movement to make Kansas a free State, was the first justice of the peace in the territory, and was instrumental in framing the State constitution. He served as clerk of the House of Representatives until the Legislature was dissolved, July 4, 1856, by order of Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war. He was identified with nearly all the exciting struggles in the State at that period, was elected to the Legislature for several successive terms, but finally withdrew from public life in order to attend to the duties of his profession. He was the senior member of the Kansas bar, and at a memorial service held in the Ottawa church, Dec. 16, many distinguished men in the profession were present, including Chief-Justice Horton of the Supreme Court of the State. Judge Goodwin was active in church matters, and he died in the triumphs of a victorious faith.

Dealers do not take enough pains to sell the right chimneys for lamps. Get the "Index to Chimneys"—free. Write Geo A Macbeth Co. Pittsburgh, Pa, maker of "pearl glass" and "pearl top."

Financial.

Have You \$1,000



which you wish to invest securely for a term of years at 6% interest, payable semi-annually in gold?

We have such an investment, and shall cheerfully give you full particulars.

The Provident

Trust Co. 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Please mention the Congregationalist.

The large circle is the size of a Silver Dollar. Which would YOU choose? The Gold Dollar or the Silver? Large Bottle—Big Dose? Small Bottle—Small Dose?

Frellgh's Tonic, A Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant,

Brain & Nerves

is the Gold Dollar; small bottle, small dose,—only 5 to 10 drops—But Concentrated,

Prompt, Powerful.

Formula on every bottle. Always good for 100 doses to the bottle. Price, one dollar. Sample, enough to last ten days, sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Send your address for descriptive pamphlet,

"How to Get a Free Sample,"

to the Sole Agents,
I. O. Woodruff & Co.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
106-108 Fulton St., New York City.

Financial.

FREEMAN A. SMITH

Offers to Investors at par and interest

5-10 YEAR DEBENTURE BONDS

—OF THE—

Iowa Loan & Trust Co.,

Des Moines, Ia., Incorporated 1872.

They are in sums of \$200, \$300, \$500 and \$1,000 each, and bear interest at 5 1/2 per cent., payable semi-annually. They are amply secured by

FIRST MORTGAGES

on Improved Real Estate, confined to a territory in which this company has been doing business for 22 years, so that the officers have acquired by experience a good knowledge of the value of land. This, with the capital (\$500,000) and surplus (\$300,000) of the company, makes these Bonds among the very safest of investment securities, and I confidently recommend them as such. Correspondence Solicited.

Office, 31 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

8% NET. FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES

on Improved Red River Valley Farms. Loans to actual settlers only. 12 years experience in business. Send for formal applications, list of references and map showing location of lands.

WILLIAM T. SOUDER, Financial Agent,
303 Century Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

7% PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED

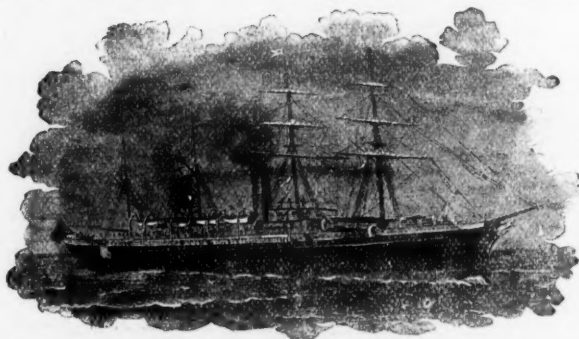
By Bonds deposited with a Trustee. Sums of \$100 and upwards received. BUFFALO SAVINGS AND LOAN ASS'N, 134 E. Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y. GEORGE WADSWORTH, Pres. JOSIAH JEWETT, Treas.

CHEQUES
OF THE CHEQUE BANK,
LONDON.
FOR TRAVELLERS,
FOR REMITTANCES,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
FRED W. PERRY, Gen'l Agent,
2 WALL ST., N. Y.

LOMBARD
AND OTHER
Western Mortgages
Bought for Cash.
CHARLES E. GIBSON,
45 Milk Street, . . BOSTON, MASS

8% MORTGAGES FOR SALE. Secured by first lien on city or farm property. Interest every six months. Address Tacoma Investment Co., Tacoma, Wash.

GRAND CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN



By the palatial new American (Red Star) Line steamer **FRIESLAND** (7,116 tons). Specially chartered by F. C. Clark for 63-day cruise, leaving New York Feb. 6, 1895. Cost of Trip, First Class, only \$510. Free passage via North Atlantic for those leaving ship at Naples. Crossing Europe homeward, \$575.

Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-United States Vice-Consul at Jerusalem, a thorough linguist, who has spent 20 years in Europe and the Orient and been in the tourist business all his life. He will have a competent staff of conductors on board, and all transfers, sightseeing, inland excursions, etc., are included. First class throughout. **NINE WEEKS.** To Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Jaffa, Jerusalem seven days, Bethlehem, Bethany, etc.; Caifa, Mount Carmel, Beyrout, Rhodes, Smyrna, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Naples, Pompeii and Rome. **EXCURSION TO EUROPE** June 22, 1895, by specially chartered steamer **BERLIN** of the American line, and thirty other parties in April, May and June.

VACATION TRIP TO EUROPE, per CITY OF ROME, June 29, 1895, organized and accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Croffut, 45 days only, \$250, or 52 days, \$320. Send for program. **SELECT PRIVATE PARTY TO EUROPE**, June 29, 1895, per new American line S. S. St. Louis, \$300, stopping at best hotels, and everything the very best. Program upon application.

BEST TICKETING FACILITIES to England, Ireland, Scotland, Central Europe, Orient and all parts of the world. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette.

FRANK C. CLARK, Tourist Agent, - 111 Broadway, New York.

Official Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Railroad and other Trunk Lines.

CALIFORNIA in 3½ Days

Variable
Route

Tourist Tickets

ON SALE AT

VERY LOW RATES

taking in all principal points of interest and allowing special privileges without extra cost. Detailed information and descriptive pamphlets will be mailed free on application to W. A. THRALL, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, if you mention this publication.

Agents of connecting lines sell tickets via

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unrivalled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

F. N. PIKE, Manager.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A popular resort for health, rest, change or recreation, all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam heat, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof; suites of rooms with baths. Dry, tonic air, Saratoga waters, and winter sports. Massage, electricity. All baths and health appliances. New Turkish and Russian Baths. Send for illustrated circular.

from Chicago. All meals served in Dining Cars.

Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleepers are run through to San Francisco without change, leaving Chicago daily via

CALIFORNIA.

Everybody Goes With Phillips, And his fourteen years of experience in handling California Excursions is a guarantee that the Phillips-Rock Island Excursions are the best.

Tourist Cars, with upholstered seats, running on fast trains, under the personal guidance of a Phillips manager, insure a quick and pleasant trip. Sleeping Car rate to California points from Boston \$8.00, from Chicago \$6.00.

Car leaves Boston Tuesdays and Chicago Thursdays via Scenic Route (D. & R. G.), the only line through Salt Lake to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

For rates, berth reservations or information, address, A. Phillips & Co., 296 Wash. St., Boston, Mass. A. Phillips & Co., 15 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y. A. Phillips & Co., 239 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. A. Phillips & Co., 111 S. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. A. Phillips & Co., 104 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

JNO. SEBASTIAN,

G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

To **CALIFORNIA** and **ALL POINTS WEST.** Personally Conducted **EXCURSIONS.** Write for Particulars.

JUDSON & CO., 227 Washington St. Boston

EIGHTH Annual Issue

NOW READY.



HANDBOOK FOR 1895

68 Pages.

The Handbook for 1895 incorporates all the best features of the seven previous annual editions and adds several new and valuable pages, notably Topics for Missionary Meetings, planned to cover a wide and interesting field of effort and divided into sub-topics that will be of great service in increasing the number of participants in the meetings, condensed information about the denomination—its history, principles, the leading events of the last 250 years and its attitude toward other branches of the church.

So satisfactory was last year's plan of subdividing the weekly topics for the prayer meetings that it has been followed again, and with greater care.

Contents of 1895 Handbook.

1. Daily Bible Readings.
2. Church Prayer Meeting Topics, with subdivisions.
3. Week of Prayer Topics.
4. Communion Topics.
5. Missionary Meeting Topics.
6. Sunday School Lessons.
7. Y. P. S. C. E. Topics.
8. Congregational Statistics.
9. Our Churches Abroad.
10. General Religious Statistics.
11. S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E. Statistics.
12. Our Benevolent Societies.
13. Y. M. C. A. Statistics.
14. Cong. Colleges, Seminaries.
15. Calendar of Meetings for 1895.
16. Missionary Statistics.
17. Creed of 1883.
18. The New Form of Admission.
19. Dates of Congregationalism.
20. Interesting Congregational Facts.
21. For What Does Congregationalism Stand?
22. A Popular Catechism of Congregationalism.
23. Popular Books on Congregationalism.

The Handbook Series.

Issued quarterly, 15 cts. per year; 4 cts. per copy.

Published in 1894: No. 1, Handbook of 1894; No. 2, Forward Movements; No. 3, Organized Work for Men and Boys; No. 4, Stalker's Art of Hearing.

Series of 1895: No. 5, Handbook of 1895; No. 6, (ready April), Organized Work for Women and Girls; 7 and 8, to be announced.

100 Copies, \$1.25, postpaid.

Single copies, 4 cts.; 50 copies, 75 cts.; 25, 50 cts.

Order early and send cash with order.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST,
1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS DECEASED DURING 1894.

	AGE
Andrews, David W., Terre Haute, Ind.,	May —, —
Bacon, Henry M., Toledo, O.,	Mar. 6, 67
Barker, Horatio A., Oakley, Mich.,	Jan. 1, 67
Bingham, Joel S., Dubuque, Io.,	Aug. —, 80
Biscoe, Thomas C., Holliston, Mass.,	May 21, 83
Bissell, Samuel B. S., Norwalk, Ct.,	Aug. 23, 82
Bloom, Henry G., Cambridge, N. Y.,	July 14, 76
Bodwell, Lewis, Clifton Springs, N. Y.,	Nov. 21, —
Bond, William B., Chicago, Ill.,	Sept. 15, 79
Branmer, Timothy G., Grinnell, Io.,	May 24, 86
Brewster, William H., Wheaton, Ill.,	Mar. 7, 81
Bridgman, Lewis, Centerville, S. D.,	Apr. 1, 85
Burt, Daniel C., New Bedford, Mass.,	Feb. 25, 85
Butterfield, Horatio Q., Olivet, Mich.,	Feb. 12, 71
Chandler, John S., Madura, India,	Jan. 10, 76
Chapman, Andrew M., Minooka, Ill.,	May 9, 61
Clapp, Luther, Wauwatosa, Wis.,	June 24, 74
Comings, Elam J., Kingsville, O.,	Nov. 23, 82
Cooley, Henry, Springfield, Mass.,	Oct. 1, 84
Crawford, Matthew A., Hermosillo, Mex.,	Apr. 5, 43
Creelman, William, Souersville, Mass.,	Jan. 17, 63
Dascomb, Alfred B., Westminster, Vt.,	July 13, 57
Davis, Josiah G., Amherst, N. H.,	Mar. 14, 79
Demarest, Stephen D., New Brunswick, N. J.,	Dec. 11, 26
Dickinson, William G., Webster, S. D.,	Jan. 21, 51
Edwards, Jonathan, Wellesley Hills, Mass.,	July 16, 73
Ellis, John M., Chicago, Ill.,	Mar. 29, 63
Estabrook, Joseph, Olivet, Mich.,	Sept. 29, 74
Evans, David M., Oak Hill, O.,	Jan. 29, 82
Fay, Levi L., Moss Run, O.,	May 9, 80
Fessenden, Thomas K., Farmington, Ct.,	Jan. 18, 80
Field, Thomas P., Amherst, Mass.,	May 16, 80
Fish, Henry S., Plano, Ill.,	Apr. 15, 64
Giddings, Edward J., Housatonic, Mass.,	Mar. 31, 77
Gilbert, James B., Kansas City, Mo.,	Sept. 24, 89
Goodman, William W., Macksville, Ind.,	Jan. 4, 83
Goodwin, Daniel, Mason, N. H.,	Feb. 9, 78
Graves, Alpheus, Memphis, Tenn.,	Sept. 9, 55
Griffin, George H., Springfield, Mass.,	Feb. 12, 90
Grout, Alden, Springfield, Mass.,	Jan. 25, 74
Guthrie, John F., Andover, Mass.,	Nov. 25, 44
Harrison, Henry S., Chicago, Ill.,	Dec. 11, 45
Hinks, John H., Atlanta, Ga.,	Mar. 6, 58
Hitchcock, Rufus C., Cambridgeport, Ms.,	Aug. 28, 90
Holmes, Otis, Lake Grove, N. Y.,	Aug. 7, —
Horst, George, St. Louis, Mo.,	Aug. 1, 63
Humphrey, Chester C., Wythe, Ill.,	Nov. 26, 65
Hurbutt, Henry C., Northport, Mich.,	Nov. 16, 41
Johnson, Richard W., Rockland, Me.,	June 29, 58
Johnson, Alfred F., Spring Valley, Ill.,	May 2, 78
Keep, Marcus E., Ashland, Me.,	June 23, 57
Keightley, Joseph, Detroit, Mich.,	Mar. 26, 63
Kendall, Henry A., Concord, N. H.,	May 15, 80
Lawrence, John, Elyria, O.,	Nov. 8, 50
Lyon, J. Morris, Rodman, N. Y.,	Mar. 8, 84
Machin, Charles, Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill.,	Apr. 13, 70
Means, James H., Dorchester, Mass.,	May 8, 27
Meredith, Irving, Lexington, Mass.,	Mar. 10, 75
Merrill, Josiah, Lynn, Mass.,	Feb. 5, 94
Montgomery, Marcus W., Ravenswood, Ill.,	Apr. 26, 65
Morong, Thomas, Boston, Mass.,	Oct. 7, 82
Morse, Alfred, Austin, Minn.,	Nov. 28, 62
Morse, Milton J., Lyons, Kan.,	Jan. 11, 72
Morton, Alpha, Paxton, Mass.,	May 23, 66
Obsar, William F., Maplewood, Mass.,	June 11, 59
Paine, Bernard, Old Saybrook, Ct.,	Sept. 22, 70
Parker, William W., Oakham, Mass.,	Mar. 25, 50
Parsons, Albert L., New Ipswich, N. H.,	Nov. —, 84
Peck, Whitman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	Nov. 15, 70
Richards, Jacob P., Fulda, Wn.,	Feb. 21, 66
Plumley, Gardner S., Greenfield Hill, Ct.,	July 23, 48
Porter, Charles W., Caribou, Me.,	Mar. 1, 98
Roberts, Jacob, Auburndale, Mass.,	Jan. 30, 77
Seymour, Henry, Hawley, Mass.,	May 19, 78
Sheldon, Luther H., Andover, Mass.,	Apr. 17, 64
Stewart, William C., Lockeford, Cal.,	Sept. 16, 90
Stone, John F., Montpelier, Vt.,	Sept. 6, 46
Symington, Charles, Hitchfield, Ct.,	Mar. 16, 57
Teller, Daniel W., Fredonia, N. Y.,	Mar. 16, 82
Thayer, Thatcher, Newport, R. I.,	Mar. 31, —
Thomas, John M., Alliance, O.,	Feb. 8, 82
Thrall, Samuel R., Rosebush, Wis.,	Jan. 21, 75
Todd, John, Tabor, Io.,	Jan. 2, 76
Tolman, Richard, Arlington, Mass.,	Jan. 6, 68
Willard, James L., Westville, Ct.,	Feb. 16, 78
Williams, Robert G., Amherst, Mass.,	Mar. 11, 62
Woolner, Daniel, Michigan City, N. D.,	Mar. 11, 62

Average age of seventy-nine ministers deceased, 68.

NOT REPORTED LAST YEAR.

Harrison, George J., Milton, Ct.,	Dec. 24, 70
Weiss, Moses H., Northfield, Mass.,	Dec. 31, 79

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

During its 80th year will sustain its reputation as a Strong, Broad, Readable, Family Religious Newspaper.

Each Week's Issue Carefully Planned, Closely Edited, Filled with Varied, Timely, Interesting Matter.

A Glimpse of the Year to Come.

Only a hint can be given of large and far-reaching plans, which include, among many other valuable features:

Illustrated Interviews with prominent English and American preachers, scholars and leaders in Christian activities.

Every one likes to learn about the surroundings, methods of work and personal traits of the men who are living forces in the world of thought and action.

Closet and Altar. A new department designed to aid the spiritual life.

In these days of hurry and bustle multitudes of Christians yearn for quiet moments and food for the inner life.

The World We Live In. Four articles by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford descriptive of the changing seasons.

No one surpasses Mrs. Spofford in her ability to open our eyes, not only to the glories of the natural world, but to its spiritual suggestiveness.

The Religious Life of Various Classes.

Accurate delineation of the peculiar difficulties which people in different walks of life encounter ought to promote a wider sympathy.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Our Benevolent Societies, from a fresh point of view—a series of illustrated articles.

We hear much about the work and workers in home and foreign fields, but the men and women in the respective offices who plan and oversee the work, and the methods of administration, are not so well understood.

The Literary Approach to the New Testament. Three articles by Prof. F. K. Sanders.

Dr. Sanders, President Harper's successor at Yale, excels in the power to popularize the methods and results of Biblical criticism and to make them of service to the average Bible student.

Prof. A. B. Bruce on Practical Problems of the Christian Life.

Certain pressing questions touching Christian living will be vigorously handled by the able and venerated Scotch teacher.

Stories and Sketches. More fiction of the highest grade from writers of world-wide reputation.

Illustrations. A constant increase in number and variety—portraits, pictures of public buildings, historic shrines, notable groups.

Prayer Meeting Helps. Special attention to this department, including Editorial Exposition of the topic and Pastors' Suggestions—the latter from ministers in active service, who know how to secure a wide-awake prayer meeting.

Oriental Letters. By Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D., editor-in-chief of the Congregationalist. These will be the ripe fruit of the projected Congre-

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

gationalist's Tour, and will be uncommonly rich and valuable in their descriptions of Bible and missionary lands.

Mothers in Council—a new feature in the Home Department.

Here mothers can exchange views and experiences pertaining to the best development of the child's whole nature, and find suggestions for mothers' meetings and similar gatherings. In addition to the more practical consideration of these subjects there will be articles by experts treating the questions involved from the point of view of philosophy, science and education.

Improvement in Every Department—Editorial, Staff Correspondence (which covers already the great world-centers, and will be especially strengthened as respects England and Scotland), Home, Literature, Church News, Progress of the Kingdom, Y. P. S. C. E., Explanation of the Sunday school lesson, etc.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS: Prof. George P. Fisher, Principal A. M. Fairbairn, Rev. R. F. Horton, Prof. N. S. Shaler, Bishop J. H. Vincent, Rev. P. S. Moxom, D.D., Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, Rev. G. L. Walker, D.D., Prof. Marcus Dods, Rev. James Stalker, D.D., Rev. James Denney, D.D., Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Gerald Stanley Lee, Kate Upson Clark, Prof. R. T. Ely, H. W. Mabie, Prof. B. C. Blodgett, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D.D., Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, D.D., "Susan Coolidge," "Ian Maclaren," Prof. Bliss Perry, "Octave Thanet," Anna L. Dawes, Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., and many others.

RENTERS OF SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

Will consult their own interest by examining the vaults and accommodations which are offered by the

SECURITY SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

Equitable Building, Boston.

New Vaults, Coupon Rooms, Reading and Toilet Rooms all on the street level.

This company has, in order to afford greater security to its boxholders, demolished their old vault and substituted a new vault more than twice as large as the old one, situated on a level with the street, combining in its construction every improvement which modern science and inventive genius have been able to devise for the protection of treasure.

Extensive coupon rooms, a reading room and toilet rooms are also on the street level. A luxuriously furnished department has been prepared for the use of ladies who rent safe deposit boxes.

WOMAN'S BOARD PRAYER MEETING.

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, DEC. 21.

Who so well prepared to take the place of a leader unexpectedly detained as Mrs. Capron? Who so full of deep, rich experience, out of which comes helpful suggestion to others? She said, "I fear the message which the Lord has given me personally today is not the message for this meeting"; but surely it was, and as she spoke of the institution of the Lord's Supper, as described in Mark 14, of the mystery, the solemnity and the wonderful adaptiveness of the calm, quiet, solemn service in contrast with heathen processions and showy parade, of the prophetic vision of our Lord upon that occasion as He looked down the ages into the lives of His followers, the familiar words, "Take, eat; this is My body," gained new significance, fellowship in His sufferings seemed a part of the blessing promised to those who hunger and thirst, and the tears we may have forgotten seemed almost sacred with the assurance that God will remember them.

The name of Mrs. Samuel Howland of Batticotta was upon the calendar for the day and she and all the workers in Ceylon were especially remembered. Extracts from letters and reports were read showing the good work done by teachers, Bible women and others.

A brief message just received from Miss Newton of Foochow was read: "I wish I could write you of the wonderful blessing we are having in school, far beyond anything I have ever seen before in China. My heart is so full of thankfulness I have no words to express it," leaving much to be read between the lines.

Miss Child read a letter from Rev. Dr. Leeds of Hanover, N. H., full of tender appreciation of the lovely character of Pierre Gulick, and Miss Borden urged the expression of kindness and sympathy for missionary children in this country.

Miss Fay read an interesting letter from Miss Stillson of the Zulu Mission, showing the wonderful spirit of self-denial shown by the girls at Umzumbe in giving up the two spoonfuls of brown sugar each day, which made their mush so much more palatable, that the money so expended might be saved to the work in this time of curtailment. Mrs. Gutterston, oftener associated with Madura, but who was born into a missionary family in Zululand, spoke with great earnestness of the promise there is in that people and of the power which they will be in the regeneration of Africa, when the means for their own Christianization and elevation shall be forthcoming.

EDUCATION.

— Harvard College, as residuary legatee, will receive \$59,000 from the estate of the late Henry Saltonstall, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology \$50,000.

— The yearly increase in the size of the catalogue is one very good sign of the growth of Harvard University. This year's volume contains 623 pages and, neatly bound in crimson, makes an attractive addition to any one's library shelves. It registers 1,667 students in the college, and in the university, with its network of law, divinity, medical, scientific and dental schools, 3,290 students. The staff of teachers numbers 337.

— Whitman College is making fine progress under the presidency of Rev. S. B. L. Penrose. Despondency has given place to hopefulness, and the prospect is good that the conditions of Dr. Pearson's offer of \$50,000, provided others give \$150,000, will be met. The city of Walla Walla will probably subscribe \$60,000. The Cause of Christian Education, with special reference to Whitman College, was presented from nearly every Congregational pulpit in the State Dec. 2 and 9.

— By a decision of Justice Truax of the

New York Supreme Court the suit brought by Amherst, Hamilton, Williams and Dartmouth Colleges against the executors of the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather has been won by the plaintiffs. Unless reversed, this decision means substantial gain for these and several other colleges of the country, and it also means a decrease in the amounts which other institutions will receive from the estate and debars others from any receipt of funds. The court rules that the executors had no right to give any money except to the twenty colleges mentioned in the original will. Their own selection of colleges to which they gave \$3,600,000—the residue of the estate—is declared invalid.

THE food exposition is an educator for housekeepers. You are not obliged to attend it to appreciate the value of Borden's Peerless Evaporated Cream. Your grocer can supply you; always ready; uniform results assured. Insist upon having Borden's.

THE only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

This trade-mark is to be found



on the finest cut glass in the world.

C. Dorflinger & Sons, New York.

SPECIAL SALE

Now going on in Macullar, Parker & Company's

Men's and Boys'

Retail Clothing Departments of Surplus Stock of Winter Overcoats, Ulsters, and Business Suits, marked down to be closed out before the end of the year.

Particular attention is called to some unusual bargains in the Boys' Department.

Every garment made in our own workrooms, on the premises.

Macullar, Parker & Company,
400 WASHINGTON STREET.

TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS

TIFFANY GLASS AND DECORATING COMPANY

333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK
THE TIFFANY CHAPEL AS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
WILL REMAIN ON EXHIBITION DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST." AVOID IMITATIONS OF AND SUBSTITUTES FOR

SAPOLIO



That
is the
fashionable
"Redfern"
the newest
brand of the
famous

"S. H. & M."

FIRST QUALITY

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding.

Look for "S. H. & M." First Quality on the label of every bolt you buy.

"S. H. & M." Dress Stays are the Best.

Meriden
Britannia Co's
"SILVER PLATE
THAT WEARS."

Known everywhere as highest quality.
Especially suitable for gifts.

Trade Mark on
Salad Dishes,
Water Pitchers,
Tea Sets, &c.



For sale by
leading dealers
everywhere.

Trade
Mark
on Forks,
Spoons,
Knives.

1847 Rogers
Bros.

There are other "Rogers." "1847" marks the old original quality, famous the world over.

If you cannot procure these goods of your dealer, write us and we will give necessary information.

Meriden Britannia Co., Meriden, Conn.,
New York Chicago, San Francisco.

HERBERT JOHNSON'S QUINTET CLUB
Can be engaged for Concerts, Club Dinners, Private
Musicales and Funerals. Also Vocal Lessons. Send
for circular, 474 Columbus Ave., Boston.



A. M. Eames & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Carriage
Wheels.**

Light Wheels of Best Grades
a Specialty. Also
Wagon and Cart Wheels.

MILLER'S REFORM BOOTS AND SHOES.
For Women and Men.

Will annihilate corns, bunions,
and all troubles of the feet.
Warranted Hand Made.
Need no breaking in, and recom-
mended by our best physicians.
Send for pamphlet for ordering
by mail.
EDMUND W. MILLER,
8 C Beacon St., Boston.
Sold from Stock or Made to Order.

IT WILL SERVE THE INTERESTS
of all concerned if, in correspondence suggested by
advertisements in our ADVERTISING COLUMNS, men-
tion is made of the fact that the advertisement was
seen in the Congregationalist.

THE SAILORS.

BY REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D. D.

A list of "our seven societies" has just been published. I presume it is because the list is chiefly made up of those societies whose field is the whole country that there is the omission of the Congregational society whose field is only the whole world. The catalogue, however, might well have ended, as it began, with a society whose seat is in Boston but whose work has the widest range.

There come every year to the port of Boston 150,000 sailors, and they are from almost every nation of the earth. In this number some men are counted more than once, as they return from successive voyages. The men need almost everything—home, friends, books, papers, counsel, sympathy, assistance, often bread and clothes and always the manifold benefits of the gospel of God. For their help, in 1827, the Boston Seaman's Friend Society was formed, and through these years it has steadily done its work, adapting it to the changing conditions in which it was placed. It is a Congregational society. A Congregational church has been duly organized and is vitally connected with all its life. The society has purchased a very convenient building on Hanover Street, in which is a large chapel with other rooms. When the building is completely prepared it will furnish ample accommodation for the varied work which is to be done. Frequent religious services are now held, with temperance meetings, social gatherings, Bible classes and classes for other studies which the sailors require. The missionaries of the society visit vessels, the boarding houses and the hospital, and in all ways seek to befriend these strangers.

The results are large. The sailors in great numbers are reached and helped. The record of the results accomplished is a fine one. The work is being carefully extended as far as the means at the disposal of the directors permit. A flourishing mission has been established at Vineyard Haven, where a fine building has been erected for the society by a generous lady of Boston.

A Ladies' Seaman's Friend Society, which is to be auxiliary to the older society, has recently been formed and is certain to be most useful in many ways. The condition of the society is good and, while its necessities are large, its enterprise is full of hope. Sailors are blessed, strangers from many lands find friends, and they carry over many seas and to many climes the blessings they have found here. They are admirable missionaries and witnesses. They are indispensable to the mission of the Christian Church.

Now, I submit, first, that the society which has the care of these men deserves recognition among "our societies"; second, that it should have the aid of the churches, as, in its measure, it is doing their work. From all New England money should come to its hands. I say New England because I do not wish to be exorbitant in my demands, and because, also, there is a similar society in New York whose work reaches to many foreign ports. If we leave the rest of the country to the New York Society, may we not fairly ask for the whole of New England? At some points a local work is sustained, but beyond what is needed at those places we ask that the money given in New England for sailors may come to the chief seaport of New England, and that the gifts may be more general than they are.

I am the more careful to state our exact position because recently two legacies which were designed for this society have, through a clerical error, gone in another direction. We could not prevent this, for, while the intention was clear, our name was not distinctly written in the wills. The money is sure to be well used where it has gone. But it is important that those who wish to send us money, or to bequeath it, should remember that this is the BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

CLUBBING RATES.

For the convenience of our subscribers we have made arrangements with the publishers of some leading periodicals by which we can furnish them, in connection with the *Congregationalist*, at a reduced rate. The postage is prepaid in all cases. Subscribers may order as many of the publications named as they choose, at the prices annexed.

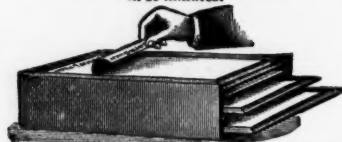
The Century Magazine.....	\$3.60
Harper's Magazine.....	3.25
Atlantic Monthly.....	3.25
Scribner's Magazine.....	2.60
Harper's Weekly.....	3.25
Bazar.....	3.25
Public Opinion.....	2.50
Harper's Young People.....	1.50
St. Nicholas.....	2.50
Our Little Ones.....	1.30

Let all who send to us for the above periodicals take notice that, after receiving the first number, they must write to the publication itself, and not to us, in case of any irregularity, or if they wish to have the direction changed to any other post office. The money which is sent to us for these periodicals we forward promptly to the various offices, and our responsibility in the matter then ceases.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation that induces coughing is immediately relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches." A simple and safe remedy.

The Simplex Printer

100 copies of any writing or drawing
in 20 minutes.



The "SIMPLEX" is the easiest, cleanest, best and cheapest "copying" process. Its work is an exact fac-simile of the original writing.

Requires no washing or cleaning, always ready, and will save its cost over and gain in sending out notices. It costs but little (\$3 to \$10). Send for circulars.

LAWTON & CO., 20 Vesey St., New York.

A Cup of
Beef Tea

can be prepared instantly from

Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef.

There's only one genuine
kind and that you can
know by this signature in
blue on every jar:

J. Liebig

The cheapest,
purest and best

TEETH
PROTECTION

is cheaper and easier than paying a dentist.

THE
PROPHYLACTIC Tooth Brush

is the only common sense Tooth Brush ever made. As its name implies, it is a preventive of disease. In use, follow directions. Universally approved by dentists. Sold everywhere, or by mail, postpaid. An instructive book about the teeth, free.

Florence Mfg. Co., Florence, Mass.

ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal
Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals
the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures
CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.
Apply into the Nostrils. — It is Quickly Absorbed.
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

USE "DURKEE'S"
SALAD DRESSING

"SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH"



Applied and Polished with a Cloth.

Manufactured by MORSE BROS., Canton, Mass.,
Proprietors of "RISING SUN STOVE POLISH."

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

U. S. Census for one year, 1880, reports

35,607 Deaths from
Cancer.

The Berkshire Hills
Sanatorium,

An institution for the thoroughly effective and perfectly scientific treatment of Cancer, Tumors, and all malignant growths, without the use of the knife. We have never failed to effect a permanent cure where we have had a reasonable opportunity for treatment. Book giving a description of our Sanatorium and treatment, with terms and references, free. Address: DR. W. E. BROWN & SON, North Adams, Mass.

DEAFNESS
And HEAD NOISES relieved

by using
Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drum
New scientific invention, entirely different in construction from all other devices. Assist the deaf when all other devices fail, and where medical skill has given no relief. They are so comfortable and invisible; have wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet.
WILSON EAR DRUM CO.
Mention this Paper. LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOOPING-COUGH
CROUP.

Roche's Herbal Embrocation
The celebrated and effective English Cure without internal medicine. Proprietors, W. EDWARD & SON, Queen Victoria St., London, England. Wholesale
E. Fougere & Co., 30 North William St., N. Y.

TRUSSES on 30 Days Trial

Easy, durable and cheap. A radical cure effected. Send for sealed catalogue. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Baileys Temper, Chicago, Ill.

E POLISH"



with a Cloth.
Boston, Mass.,
STOVE POLISH."

RTING.
COCA
PPER

the natural laws
ression and nutri-
of the fine prop-
has provided
erately flavored
y heavy doctor's
such articles of
radually built up
tendency to di-
ities are floating
there is a weak
shaft by keeping
blood and a prop-
e Gazette.
r or milk. Sold
labeled thus:
meopathic Chem-

1880, reports
from

r.
e Hills
m,

ive and perfectly
ors, and all ma-
of the knife.
ect a perma-
and a reasona-
t.

Sanatorium and
free. Address
Adams, Mass.

NESS
SES relieved
ing

ense Ear Drums
tion, entirely dif-
from all other
ere medical skill
They are safe,
visible, have no
ment. Write for

DRUM CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OUGH

rocation.

sh Cure without
EDWARD & SON
i. Wholesale of
Ham St., N. Y.

30 Days Trial

y, durable and
up. A radical
ed catalogue,
nneapolis, Minn.

BALM
COLD
HEAD
RHEUMATISM
BRUISES
SCALDS
BURNS
WOUNDS

5
G"

Rubifoam
FOR THE
TEETH.
DELIGHTFUL,
REFRESHING,
BENEFICIAL.
DELICIOUSLY FLAVORED.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
PUT UP BY
E. W. HOYT & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

VIN de CHAPOTEAUT
(Chapoteaut's Wine of Peptone).
A TYPICAL
NUTRITIVE
STIMULANT.

This delicious alimentary wine contains chemically pure Peptone or digested beef, which is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain in the stomach.

VIN de CHAPOTEAUT
is distinctly indicated in constitutional weakness or lack of digestive power, for the aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic and Convalescent patients, and to sustain the patient's energies in Diabetes, Consumption, Tumors, Cancers, Ulceration of the Stomach and all wasting diseases.

P. CHAPOTEAUT
Pharmacien
de 1^{re} Classe, Paris.
VIN de CHAPOTEAUT
May be obtained from all Druggists
E. FOUGERA & CO., NEW YORK.

Peter Moller's
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, prepared by an improved process, which is the result of years of scientific investigation, is the best preparation of cod liver oil because it is the Most Agreeable, the Most Digestible, the Easiest to Assimilate, and the Only Oil which can be continuously administered without causing gastric disturbances. Put up in flat, oval bottles, sealed and dated. For sale by all rightly-stocked druggists.
W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N. Y., Sole Agents.

There's no excuse, you must try it.

QUINA LAROCHE
French National Prize of
16,600 Francs.
THE GREAT
French Tonic

Your Druggist must have it; or else write and give name and address to
E. FOUGERA & CO.,
26-28 North William St., New York.

Notices and Societies.
Religious and ecclesiastical notices in an abbreviated form are inserted without charge. The price for publishing such notices is full in ten cent lines. Right words to a line. See Subscribers' Column for personal notices, addresses, church and individual wants, etc.

NOTICES.
BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING, Pilgrim Hall, Dec. 31, 10 A. M. Topic, The Supremacy of the Holy Spirit. Speaker, Rev. C. H. Oliphant.
FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING in the rooms of the Woman's Board of Missions every Friday at 11 A. M.

UNION BIBLE CLASS, under Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., Bromfield Street Church, Boston, Saturdays, 3 P. M. PRIMARY UNION at 2 P. M.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES
THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts by THE MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 22, Congregational House. Office hours, 3 to 6. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Sarah K. Burgess, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset St., Boston. London S. Ward, Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 151 Washington St.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Rooms 1 and 2, Congregational House, 151 Washington St., Boston. Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South, and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 151 Washington St.; Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer 108 Bible House, New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; H. O. Pinneo, Treasurer, 59 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY—(Carrying on the work hitherto done by College and Education Society and New West Education Commission.) E. A. Studley, Treasurer. Offices, 10 Congregational House, Boston, and 151 Washington St., Chicago.

CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID—Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Standood, 701 Sears Building, Boston. Address applications to Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., Congregational Library, 1 Somerset St., Boston.

MINISTERS' RELIEF.—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892 and Year Book, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. **FORM OF A BEQUEST.** I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (said trustees to be clothed under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1893.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, invites correspondence with churches and ministers. Careful attention will be given to applications from churches without the State. Room 22 A Congregational House, Boston. REV. CHARLES B. RICE, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERIAL BUREAU, organized 1894, furnishes churches, free of charge, with Sabbath supplies, stated supplies and their families. Address Rev. W. F. Bacon, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, established 1824, organizes Sunday schools and does general mission work, more especially in rural districts. Its work is interdenominational, to help all churches of Christ. The legal form of bequest is, "I give and bequeath to the American Sunday School Union, established in the city of Philadelphia, — dollars." Contributions may be sent to the secretary for New England, Rev. Addison P. Foster, D. D., No. 1 Beacon Street, Room 35, Boston. Post office address, Box 1022.

BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, founded December, 1827; chapel, 287 Hanover St.; chaplain, Capt. S. S. Nickerson; furnishes loan libraries and religious reading to vessels, and distributes clothing and other necessities to shipwrecked and destitute seamen and their families. Chapel open day and evening. Branch mission, Vineyard Sound. Contributions of second-hand clothing, weekly papers and monthly magazines solicited, and may be sent to the chapel, 287 Hanover Street. Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances may be sent to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House.

Rev. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D. D., President.
GEORGE GOULD, Treasurer.
HARRA S. SNOW, Corresponding Secretary.
Congregational House, Boston.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, No. 76 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1833. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Savior's Magazine, Seamen's Friend and Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the Society at New York.
CHARLES H. TRASK, President.
Rev. W. C. STEIT, Secretary.
W. C. STUBBS, Treasurer.

A HINT ON HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.—We give our readers today a valuable hint on household decoration. Nearly every family has some bits of bric-a-brac of greater or less value. It is surprising how much their value is enhanced if they are framed in a small cabinet and placed on exhibition in the parlor. Collectively they are always effective, and it costs very little to secure a very charming small curio cabinet at Paine's on Canal Street.

FAIR FACES
Disfigured by Eruptions
ARE CURED BY
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA



"Some years ago, I was in a terrible condition with a humor, or eruption, which broke out all over my face and body. Seeing the testimony of others as to the efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in like cases, I concluded to give this medicine a trial, and the result was a thorough cure, no sign of the complaint making its appearance since. I have no hesitation in recommending Ayer's Sarsaparilla for any kind of skin disease."—J. W. DEAN, Moss Point, Miss.

Ayer's The Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair



Distressing Irritations of the SKIN Instantly Relieved by CUTICURA

A single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of the most distressing of itching humors. They are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

See "How to Cure Every Skin Disease," free.

To Cure That Cough
or Colds of any kind, Bronchial Troubles, Sore Throats, Asthma, or any Lung Disease, there is nothing equal to
ADAMSON'S BOTANIC Cough Balsam.

It brings relief with the first dose. Soothes irritation, heals the lungs and throat, and in a few days effects a perfect cure. It has been 30 years in existence, and once used is always kept in reach.

10,000 TESTIMONIALS.
\$5,000 Reward for a single one not genuine.
PRICES 35 and 75 CTS. A BOTTLE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

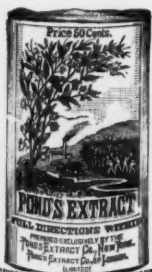
Royal

Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.



IT
WILL
CURE.

FOR
Hoarseness, Sore Throat,
Rheumatism, Soreness,
Toothache, Earache,
Lameness, Wounds,
Chilblains, Burns,
Catarrh, Colds,
Bruises, Piles,
And
ALL
PAIN

USE
**POND'S
EXTRACT**

IVORY



SOAP



FOR CLOTHES.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTL

R. H. STEARNS & CO.

Printed India Silks.

As has been our custom for several years, We shall show the day after Christmas, WEDNESDAY, our last season's fine Summer Silks at very low prices TO CLOSE. The lot includes Real Japanese, Real Shanghai, Real Corah, printed with our own designs (in most cases). Goods that were sold at \$1.25, \$1.50, we shall offer them Wednesday at

49c., 69c., 89c.

Ginghams.

As has been our custom for several years, We shall show the day after Christmas, Wednesday, our last season's Fine Ginghams at very low prices TO CLOSE. They are goods that were sold at 50c., 62 1-2c., 75c. We shall offer them Wednesday at

25c., 37 1/2c.

TREMONT ST. and TEMPLE PL., BOSTON.

Musically True.

In the purchase of any Musical Instrument, remember one thing—a *great deal is paid for reputation*. But when you select an

ESTEY ORGAN

You pay for quality only. Yet you secure a name which is a household word in every State in the Union. In over a quarter-million homes the name Estey is synonymous with fine music.

Every one who has once tried the Estey organ is enthusiastic in its praise.

The quality of the Estey is vouched for by its sales. Over a quarter-million have been made and sold. The true index of the merit of an article is the demand for it.

Large Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

Estey Organ Company,
BRATTLEBORO, VT.

